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WEST URGED TO ACCEPT NEGOTIATIONS ON BREZHNEV PLAN

LD161455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 4

[A. Petrov article under the headline: "On the Benefits of Realism in Policy"]

[Text] The peace-loving proposals put forward by Comrade Brezhnev from the lofty tribune of the 26th CPSU Congress have evoked varying reactions among NATO members.

What is to be done next? The NATO leaders have, by all accounts, not yet determined this. There are realities which cannot be ignored. But this does not mean that the majority in the bloc leans toward recognizing and accepting these realities and pays heed to the demands of the broad masses who are pinning their hopes on the continuation of the policy of detente.

Neither Washington, Bonn or London verbally deny the importance of contacts between the West and East and the need to carefully study the new constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union. It is revealed on closer examination that what certain NATO members have in mind as regards "careful study" is, rather, drawing up a stance on the basis of previously adopted decisions on rearmament. For instance, the FRG foreign minister says, without beating about the bush, that "the fulfillment of the NATO decisions (on the build up of the bloc's military potential) is a preliminary condition for talks on disarmament and arms reduction."

One can also find in the Western press arguments that the "firmness" of R. Reagan's administration "produced an impression" on the USSR and prompted it, "somewhat unexpectedly," to react to ideas put forward earlier by Western countries. From this the conclusion is drawn that it is necessary to apply further pressure. It is not our intention to especially stimulate an interest in the speculative nature of attempts to portray the Soviet proposals as "unexpected" or as a result of expressions which--there is a general consensus on this--are undiplomatic and are being introduced into practice by the new U.S. President. Something else is now more important: If points of contiguity began to take shape between the positions of the sides, would it not be more correct to commence forthwith a discussion on the essence of the questions?

The Soviet intentions have been set out most authoritatively at the CPSU's highest forum. It has yet again been confirmed with all clarity that consolidation of peace constitutes the guiding thread of Soviet policy. It is not force, nor the arms race, nor encroachment on other states' legitimate interests, but multifarious cooperation with them on the basis of principles of equality and equal security that constitutes--the Soviet communists are convinced--the solely correct method of conducting international affairs.

The bugbear of the "Soviet military threat" has thoroughly faded, but there have always been those who are eager to brandish it in an attempt to lead the Western public astray, to put blinkers on people's eyes, and to deprive them of the opportunity to see the facts in their true light. By means of the substitution of ideas and juggling with the facts, they sow lack of faith in the practicality of some proposals, and try to find "insidious implications" in other proposals.

Perhaps the idea of a moratorium on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is falsified with special obstinacy. Bonn has even gone so far as to say the new Soviet proposal is a step backwards in comparison with the proposal of 6 October, 1979, when Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke in favor of immediate talks at averting the threat of a dangerous spiralling of the arms race in Europe. There is no doubt that acceptance of the proposal made in October, 1979, would in no way have warmed Europe. In all probability, the situation on the continent would have been much calmer than now. It remains only to recall that the proposal was not implemented because of opposition primarily from the FRG and the United States. So the leaders in Bonn have no one to blame but themselves.

They preferred to concrete steps, leading to a reduction of the levels of military opposition, the so-called "dual solution" of the NATO Council which provided for the deployment --in addition to the present forward-based weapons--of new American nuclear missile systems in Western Europe with a formal makeweight about talks on medium-range weapons, although from the outset the United States did not conceal that it intends to conduct such talks in a negligent manner.

Nevertheless, the idea of a moratorium does not contradict the October proposal. Yes, the USSR was carrying out the replacement of obsolete systems by more modern missiles during 1980-81. The same was being done and is being done in the NATO countries. Overall parity of nuclear arms in Europe has remained so far unaffected, if we consider everything which it was proposed to take into account. Nor has anything changed in relation to the fact that the Soviet missiles, so-called SS-20 by the West, as before do not reach the national territory of the United States, and, in this way, do not alter the global balance as it was up to the moment of signing the SALT II treaty, which has still not been ratified because of the position of the Americans.

Not infrequently West European figures would like to parry this last argument with references to the fact that for Europe, SS-20 missiles are a strategic weapon. If this is being said seriously then the above-mentioned figures will also have to take into account [prinyat v zachet] the weapons of the West, which--according to similar criteria--are strategic for the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and other socialist states. [Moscow TASS in English at 1700 GMT on 13 March carries the text of Aleksey Petrov's article which is identical to the PRAVDA version except that the English version reads:"... for the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the other...." omitting the reference to Poland.] Such a calculation will show that the West has the edge as regards means of delivery and nuclear charges [zaryad] alike. After all, there are no grounds for weighing up the security of the NATO member countries on more delicate scales than the security of the Warsaw Treaty members.

Let us return, however, to the idea of a moratorium. What is the Soviet Union proposing? To enter negotiations without delay and, as soon as they are begun, to freeze all programs which envisage the deployment in Europe of additional medium-range nuclear missiles or the qualitative improvement of these missiles.

During the negotiations, naturally, all aspects concerning the quantity and quality of the nuclear weapons already stockpiled in the region can be discussed. But for this purpose it is necessary to enter into a dialogue. For this purpose it is indispensable to give up fruitless attempts to make the Soviet Union do nothing in a situation in which the United States is adapting West Europe to military doctrines aimed against the national security of the USSR and its allies.

If there were no American forward-based weapons in Europe, if there were no medium-range nuclear missiles of other NATO countries, the USSR would not face the necessity of setting up a counterbalance to these weapons. The question stands thus and only thus. The challenge with which the Soviet Union has been confronted throughout the postwar period compels it to react in return. This is well known to every objective person, even if they are not politicians.

In one of his public speeches, Chancellor H. Schmidt recently conveyed the idea that the likelihood of success in negotiations on nuclear armaments in Europe would not increase as a result of an increased quantity of Soviet missiles. For obvious reasons, he was not going to specify that the quantity of Soviet missiles is in direct relation to the quantity of Western missiles, to the position of the West and to the readiness of the United States and its allies to reach sensible agreements. And continuing the chancellor's thought, one can say the chances of success in negotiations will not grow as a result of the prospect of new American nuclear missiles in Europe. Moreover, the implementation of the Brussel's NATO decisions will substantially complicate the situation and cannot fail to affect relations between the Soviet Union and each of the countries which may make its territory available for the location of weapons which threaten the USSR.

The ailment, which for some time now has been affecting the policies of the NATO countries with fever, is an inveterate one. Every time it appeared to Washington that the United States was in a position to foist its will on others and play the role of "world leader", this had an extremely negative effect on the general international climate. Imperial thinking brought the peoples not imaginary but real military dangers and sowed conflicts.

There is no doubt the United States and its allies will have occasion to become convinced again and again that such policies have no future. Such policies are capable of drawing the world, and the United States itself, into an endless blind alley. Equitable cooperation, respect for others, readiness to solve all problems at the negotiating table and not with the help of strong-arm methods are what the situation demands and is a duty toward one's own and other peoples.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD151905 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 15 Mar 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, KOMMUNIST international observer; Boris Vaislyevich Andriandv, all-union radio commentaor]

[Text] [Andrianov] Twenty days have gone by since the Soviet Union's new peaceful proposals in the sphere of foreign policy rang out from the rostrum of our party's 26th congress, expounded by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. And the reactions to these initiatives resound in a mounting echo from all continents. These reactions express above all progressive mankind's gratitude to the Soviet Union for once again undertaking efforts to take the heat out of international tension, to stabilize an uncertain situation and to prevent the growth of the threat of warm peace-loving peoples, express support for the Soviet proposals and welcome them as a new factor adding a constructive, life-asserting, optimistic note to world politics. These initiatives are being duly assessed as timely, large-scale and promising. The Soviet proposals have inspired enthusiasm in millions of people representing the forces of peace and progress, who have found in them a powerful source of moral strength, glimpsing a clear prospect in the struggle against the dangerous and hopeless arms race, and for the peace, security and cooperation of peoples.

Naturally, all this had to be taken into account in the Western capitals where it was impossible not to lend an ear to the clear signals of peace which sounded from Moscow--and not merely lend an ear but also express an attitude toward them. Amidst the universally close attention paid to the new peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, the first official reaction of the West was, on the whole, positive. But this was followed by the qualification that time is allegedly required to study the Soviet proposals. Then all kinds of reservations started to appear concerning some sort of acceptable conditions, and other types of manuevering betraying a desire to go into reverse.

Genscher U.S. Visit

[Nekrasov] Yes, but speaking in general terms, I would say that in the camp of our enemies, that is, the enemies of peaceful coexistence, the enemies of detente, we can currently trace a tendency to evade special discussion of these proposals.

I should like to dwell on the latest visit to Washington by Genscher, West German minister of foreign affairs and vice chancellor, and on the talks which he held with Reagan and Secretary of State Haig. A vast number of commentaries devoted to the visit have already been published in the Western press. It is reported, for instance--I quote from the New York TIMES--that the United States assured the Bonn emissary that despite the emphasis which the Reagan administration places on the need to strengthen further the defense of the West, for all that, the Reagan administration is preparing for the start of talks with the Soviet Union at all levels. This is, so to speak, a recognition of the demands of the public, a recognition of the call of the times, it is a direct reaction to our proposals, to the impossibility of getting away from them.

Yet, on the other hand, the same West German minister assured his interlocutors, according to American press reports, that the Bonn government will continue to make efforts to strengthen the common security of the West, in other words, to take part in the continuation of the arms buildup, saying that this kind of arms buildup is an essential prerequisite for the talks with Moscow.

[Volskiy] Here, Vadim Nikolayevich, is how UNSERE ZEIT, the West German communists' newspaper, comments concisely on the Genscher visit to Washington. It writes: The United States is intensifying confrontation, and Genscher just kept quiet in Washington.

[Nekrasov] Yes, that is evidently how things were, although he did not altogether keep quiet. It seems to me, comrades, that, now that we have referred to Genscher's visit to the United States, we ought to talk about the details of the situation which is currently taking shape on the political front in the FRG.

The situation is very curious here, reflecting the complicated situation in which Western politicians have found themselves today. In West Germany a mass movement is mounting against the continuation of the nuclear arms race, in particular against the deployment on West German soil of the new American missile weapons--this is a fact. At the same time, this fact is reflected in the position adopted by a wing, quite significant in its composition, of the German Social Democratic Party. And Chancellor Schmidt--it was his first reactions to our congress--declared that he supports this proposal concerning the freezing of the number of missiles, supports this moratorium.

However, hardly had a day elapsed before he was corrected by Genscher, his coalition ally, who explained that the issue of these missiles' deployment should be proceeded with, while the question of talks is, as they say, a parallel track [vtoraya koleya]. Moreover, it is quite evident that as far as talks are concerned there is no particular rush. This was followed by a highly energetic reaction from the youth organizations: the Social Democratic Young Socialists, and even Genscher's party's youth organization, the Young Democrats. Thus in this case Genscher was expressing a viewpoint which proved on a mass scale to be by no means popular in West Germany. As for Genscher himself, he continues to behave in such a way, as has been maliciously noted by some West German papers, that he is now the best advocate of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] stance, the stance of rightwing West German politicians.

As it happens, the CDU conference is currently being held in Mannheim; the same language which Genscher used is being employed there. Thus, a complex situation has arisen in the Bonn government coalition, and in this complexity is reflected both the ambiguity of the situation in which Western politicians have found themselves and the necessity to give a positive response to our proposals.

Again, to judge by the results of Genscher's visit to Washington, this is how things stand: talks with the Soviet Union cannot be avoided, but such talks can, it is being said, start much later. The American press already believes that until the summer--evidently what is meant is the coming meeting of the leaders of the seven major Western countries to be held in Ottawa--it would be premature, before a common agreement on the West's position is reached, to talk of serious negotiations with the Soviet Union. In the meantime the arms buildup will continue.

U.S. Salvadoran Involvement

[Volskiy] Yes, and another point which I believe needs to be noted is that in one region of the world the United States is now starting gradually to back up its rhetorical anti-Soviet verbiage aimed against the national liberation movements with battle reconnaissance, so to speak, and not just in the figurative sense of the word: I have in mind El Salvador. The American press has already brought back into circulation the half-forgotten term dating from the Vietnam war "escalation," meaning a gradually increasing involvement in military actions and their expansion: first arms supplies, then instructors and advisers who gradually take command of operations, and finally, as we recall from Vietnam, the dispatch of regular troops. The United States is no longer merely interfering with, so to speak, the help of its instructors and advisers, but also with the help of political pressure on this country, trying somehow to reverse developments there, trying to install in power the forces which most suit them.

And this is particularly dangerous because just now in Washington there are insistent calls for the expansion of NATO's functions, for the extension of the Atlantic bloc's sphere of operations to so-called peripheral regions, that is, the developing countries, though admittedly not so much in Latin America as in Africa and Asia, the Near East, above all.

We have already spoken about the plans to set up multinational rapid deployment forces under NATO auspices. The crux of the matter here is simple. They merely want to place these countries, above all the Middle East countries rich in oil and other areas of the developing world where there are valuable raw materials, of which there is an ever growing shortage, under the direct military control of the Western powers.

The result is a kind of paradox. The old colonial empires have collapsed, but Western capital has retained its economic positions, by creating a system of neocolonial exploitation. And now that this system is falling apart, which is a natural development--it cannot be otherwise--imperialist circles now see no other solution than to resort once more to military force and to arms in order to preserve it. It is this which forms the basis of the concept of expanding NATO's functions to the developing countries and the false propaganda campaign over international terrorism which the Reagan administration is trying to initiate, although it itself supports the most terroristic organizations and methods of conducting political activities.

[Andrianov] Yes, and we see an example of this today in a nervous and explosive region like the Middle East region.

[Nekrasov] Dmitriy Antonovich, we should point out that another reason why opposition to such plans in both West Europe and Japan cannot fail to grow is that there is a completely different alternative for the Persian Gulf and the entire Middle East. In his Accountability Report Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: We have completely different views on how peace in the Persian Gulf region and the approaches to it really can be safeguarded. Instead of drawing more and more sea and air armadas, forces and armaments into that area, we are proposing the lifting of the military threat there and the conclusion of an international agreement.

[Volskiy] But it is well known that the specific proposals on this score were submitted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev back in December during his visit to India. And they are making headway in the hearts and minds of people in spite of all attempts to cast doubt upon them.

Afghan Question

Here is one argument that has been submitted, for example: It is argued that the situation in the Persian Gulf cannot be divorced from the question of the presence of a Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan. But the Soviet Union has a constructive reply to this, too. As Comrade Brezhnev said at the 26th congress, we do not object to questions connected with Afghanistan being discussed in conjunction with questions involving the security of the Persian Gulf. Naturally, the discussions should cover the international aspects of the Afghan problem and not the internal affairs of Afghanistan, whose sovereignty must be protected.

But it is precisely this, the protection of Afghanistan's sovereignty and the political settlement of the problems which have arisen over it, that the U.S. leaders clearly do not want. As we can already see, supplies of arms to the anti-Afghan gangs which are being sent into that country will continue. And this is not an isolated stance. It is a manifestation of a general policy toward developing countries with a progressive orientation.

So imperialism is not defending itself from liberation forces at all or, to be more exact, it is not merely defending itself. It is striving to launch a broad counter-offensive against them, throughout almost the whole world, on an almost global scale. In the process it is directly encouraging the most real terrorism, which is precisely what the Basmaches, who are infiltrating into Afghanistan, and the anti-Angolan diversionaries and many others, are engaged in. It should be said that this threatens grievous and ruinous consequences for all those who are being drawn into such deeds. The Pakistani military regime, for example, can already be convinced of this.

[Andrianov] Thus, the wave of opposition demonstrations which is now surging throughout that country has been caused not least by the people's discontent, discontent at the active complicity of the regime of Gen Ziaul Haq in the anti-Afghan ventures.

[Volskiy] It is now obvious that genuine stability in Pakistan cannot be achieved without a fundamental reexamination of the foreign policy course and a genuine democratization of internal life. But, nevertheless, the Washington administration is placing a growing stake on this discredited regime. It is trying to rely still more on precisely this regime in order to undermine a political settlement of the problems which have arisen over Afghanistan and to destabilize the situation in Afghanistan.

But if anything is resulting from this, if some sort of destabilization is occurring, it is not in Afghanistan. Quite the opposite, in fact. It is certainly not occurring where Washington wants it to occur. Instead, it is occurring precisely in Pakistan. The military regime, which is plainly unable to bear the burden which has been placed on it, the burden of imperialist swordbearer, so to speak, is being shaken. And it is no surprise that the foreign press is now frequently comparing the present state of the Pakistani military regime with things as they were during the last years of the shah's regime in Iran.

[Nekrasov] In their analysis of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's Accountability Report many serious foreign observers are, as you will recall, comrades, also drawing attention to the section dealing with China. I will remind you of what the report said: The experience of socio-economic development in the PRC during the last two decades is a hard lesson, showing the reasons of distortion of the principles of socialism and its essence in both internal and international policy.

PRC Economic Problems

[Andrianov] Even the official Beijing press is now admitting that China is once more in an extremely difficult situation. This relates to the profound crisis which has afflicted that country. It is being felt particularly acutely in the economic sphere. It is now in a state of chaotic uncertainty, as the Western press puts it. The army of unemployed in China is growing. According to the Japanese newspaper Tokyo SHIMBUN, one in three of the 100 million able-bodied inhabitants of Chinese cities is without work and is unable to find work. Furthermore, the problem of employment will hardly be solved under the conditions of the current period of so-called settlement of the economy.

What are the features of this? It involves, first and foremost, a sharp reduction in capital construction. This measure is being presented by the Beijing leadership as a medicine for the healing of the economy. In this way they want to seek out the funds needed to balance the state budget. After all, China's financial organism is far from being well. This was admitted by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council. He announced that the budget deficit amounted to 17 billion yuan during 1979. It remained at this level last year as well.

But let us presuppose that the top men in Beijing do manage somehow to make ends meet in the state budget by curtailing capital construction and reducing spending on heavy industry. Will this lead to the recovery of the Chinese economy? Japanese economists, for example, consider that a sharp curtailment in capital construction will cause a slump in the overall economic situation and that it will cause increased unemployment, not to mention a whole range of other undesirable consequences which will grow into very complex socio-political problems. Above all, the problem of employment will, of course, become more acute. The newspaper YOMIURI, in particular, believes that a reduction in capital construction will lead to the loss of jobs for at least 10 million people.

But, after all, increased unemployment is not the only burning problem in China. There is also inflation which has been caused by the excessive issue of paper money there. Some observers believe that it is quite high. The rate of its growth amounts to 20 percent annually. Furthermore, the cost of living is soaring in the country. Even Beijing's official press is expressing alarm over this.

[Volskiy] Well, it is expressing alarm, of course. But I also think it noteworthy, Boris Vasilyevich, that while they themselves admit the facts of the crisis symptoms in the Chinese economy, the Beijing leaders are also trying to conceal, as it were, the people who are to blame for this, the people who should be held responsible for the present state of affairs in the country.

[Andrianov] Well, it is not difficult to understand the reason for this. After all, at one time the Beijing leaders tried to exonerate themselves by shifting the blame for all the mess in the Chinese economy on to the Gang of Four. However, fewer and fewer people in China now believe in this justification. And it is no wonder that they do not believe it. Almost 4 and 1/2 years have passed since the notorious four were deprived of power. During that time officialdom in Beijing has on many occasions given assurances that economic stabilization was taking place in the country, as they put it. Ambitious plans for the accelerated development of the country, including the program of the four modernizations were advanced as confirmation of this story.

Incidentally, it was in accordance with these that Beijing concluded with capitalists in a number of countries contracts for the construction of industrial projects which it is now unceremoniously renouncing. It now transpires that these were not plans but purely harebrained schemes. They were based solely on the voluntarist calculations of the Chinese leaders to make another great leap in the development of China in order to turn it into a mighty militarist power. Thus, for the umpteenth time the adventurism of the Beijing activists in their approach to finding solutions to serious economic tasks by subordinating them to the aims of their hegemonistic designs was again manifested with total clarity. As regards the four modernizations then, they were a failure in their original form even before they began to be implemented. It would be appropriate to say that Deng Xiaoping, the initiator of these modernizations, can be no stretch of the imagination claim to be original in this respect. Other activists of this country entertained illusions of modernizing China in the style of the West as long ago as the dawn of this century. Suffice it to remember that after the Xinhai revolution of 1911 Sun Yat-sen dreamed of creating hundreds of industrial centers similar to Shanghai throughout the country and of carrying out the economic and cultural reconstruction of China according to American and Japanese models. But in fact all these dreams resulted in turning China into a semicolony of imperialism.

[Nekrasov] Well, I believe that the possibility cannot be ruled out of the capitalist world taking this historical experience into account. It is taking this experience into account while, of course, purusing its own mercenary interests. It is interesting that bourgeois propaganda has from the start favorably viewed Deng Xiaoping's ambitious plans of modernizing China in rapid time with the aid of the West. And this propaganda did not hide why it viewed these plans favorably. It was openly emphasized that the plan of the so-called four modernizations would supposedly help to erode socialist elements in Chinese society and that this society would allegedly gradually assume new features, bringing it closer to the free world. This is a very transparent allusion that the West was harboring hopes for a capitalist regeneration of China. Here I believe it is quite in order to recall Comrade Brezhnev's words that the imperialists will not be the friends of socialism. This is very aptly expressed as regards China.

[Andrianov] As regards everything else, the imperialists are carefully watching everything that is taking place in China and are taking into account that the last 20 years of the rule of Maoism in this country have led to socialism being discredited in certain circles of Chinese society. Beijing propaganda calls this a crisis of faith. It has recently been forced to admit that this crisis of faith is manifested in Chinese society by its enthusiasm for the Western way of life and by consumer attitudes. The Chinese press notes that those who adhere to pro-Western views are having doubts about socialism, saying that socialism is inferior to capitalism. Is this not direct proof that the unprincipled rapprochement between Beijing and the West has opened up the lock gates for bourgeois ideology to penetrate the culture in China along various channels? After all, this is the direct result of the policy being implanted from above--a policy on whose banner is inscribed the notorious thesis of Deng Xiaoping: It is not important whether the cat is black or white, but that it catches mice. That is, any means are good for achieving the main goal, achieving China's greatness. And the Beijing leaders understand this greatness to be, of course, in the sphere of their hegemonistic designs.

[Nekrasov] Boris Vasilyevich, a lot of various commentaries have recently appeared in the Western press on the decision adopted by the 17th session of the Standing Committee of the All-China National People's Congress. In particular, special attention was paid to the appointment of Geng Biao, vice premier of the State Council, to the post of PRC minister of national defense. What was the reason for this, do you think?

Geng Biao Appointment

[Andrianov] The point is that the Former Minister of National Defense Xu Xiangqian retired half a year ago. He was a man advanced in years and in addition he was seriously ill. It is said that he even uses a wheelchair. But nevertheless it was not known for 6 months who would become the successor of Xu Xiangqian for the post of minister of national defense. It is thought that disagreements continued throughout this period in the Chinese leadership about who was to fill this post.

Now that Geng Biao has been appointed, some Western observers, in particular the Americans, believe that during the struggle for the important post of minister of national defense victory was achieved by Deng Xiaoping's group. This is very important for this group since, as Deng himself has stated, he intends to carry out a purge of the army ranks, getting rid of those who do not share his modernization aims. And as the Beijing press explains, there are many people like this among the Chinese military.

Who is this Geng Biao? The new minister of national defense is 72 years old. He has plenty of experience in military work. He has served in the Chinese Red Army since 1928. After the foundation of the PRC in 1949 he was posted to diplomatic work. Geng Biao has, in particular, been PRC ambassador to six countries. He has worked as deputy minister of foreign affairs. He has been in charge of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee. In this capacity he was noted for his openly anti-Soviet statements. Recently he has been one of the deputies of the Chinese premier, a member of the Standing Committee and head of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission. Last summer Geng Biao headed the Chinese military delegation which made a trip to the United States. This voyage was in reply to the visit made to the PRC in January of last year by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown. It must be assumed that this circumstance was of great importance in determining the nomination of Geng Biao for the post of minister of national defense. By all appearances Beijing has thus also probably decided to make an unambiguous gesture toward Washington, taking into account its present special relationship with the United States.

[Nekrasov] At this moment in time the foundations of world policy for the eighties are being laid. This decade which has already begun will, in the view of objective politicians, be the most decisive in determining the further fates of all mankind. After all, the question is along which path the development of international relations is going to progress. Will detente be continued or will it give place to confrontation and antagonism fraught with conflicts? The Soviet proposals in the sphere of foreign policy answer this question with their precisely and clearly put aims. The point of these proposals is that everything that is positive that has been achieved during detente should be preserved, that the present unsteady situation should be stabilized, and that conditions should be created for a transition to a new and even more productive stage in the development of international relations. And we have considerable grounds to be satisfied with the response abroad to the peace-loving initiatives proposed by our party's 26th congress. Of course, until these initiatives are carried out the breakthrough for which we are waiting so much will not take place. But the point is that our proposals are laying the groundwork for such a breakthrough and are creating favorable conditions for it. And, in my view, their supreme importance for the fates of all mankind lies in this.

[Andrianov] You know, comrades, that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent messages to the heads of state and government of a number of countries. These messages draw attention to some of the most important foreign policy proposals of the Soviet Union submitted at the 26th CPSU Congress. The messages express the hope that these new major initiatives of the Soviet Union in the sphere of foreign policy aimed at strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race will be studied appropriately by the governments of the corresponding countries. These messages from Comrade Brezhnev are yet another graphic confirmation of the very profound concern for the fates of the world and all mankind and of the steadfast conviction that commonsense and good will are capable of finding a way to solving the pressing problems of the present day in the interests of all peace-loving peoples and in the interests of all future generations of people inhabiting our world.

Here we end our meeting at the roundtable. Thank you for your attention, esteemed comrade listeners. Goodbye and all the best to you.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD131750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 13 Mar 81

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by foreign policy commentator Valeriy Kosovan with international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin and international affairs journalist Anatoliy Georgiyevich Strelnikov]

[Excerpts] Now here is a regular participant in our program, international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin. Carry on, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Reaction to Peace Initiatives

[Anichkin] The work of the congress and the review report of the CPSU Central Committee drew exclusive attention throughout the world, and it must be said that this attention is not as yet fading away. Leaders of many countries, including Western ones, view the forum of Soviet communists as the most important political event of our times. The majority of heads of state and government have expressed their sentiments on the Soviet peace proposals; with rare exceptions, a positive attitude to the proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee review report has been expressed. Such a reaction is not difficult to explain. The Soviet peace initiatives are in accordance with the vital interests of all peoples. They set forth the main task of our times, and it says so in the report. It is not preparation for war, which dooms the peoples to senseless expediture of their material and spiritual riches, but consolidation of peace which is the guiding thread of tomorrow.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, at the moment they are saying quite a bit about the Soviet peace offensive. It seems to me that the matter is not one of terms, but of the essence, of the constructiveness and realism of our ideas and proposals.

[Anichkin] Let us return to international reaction,to the foreign policy initiatives of our party congress. Here I should like to quote what the West German paper GENERAL-ANZEIGER says. Its evaluation is fairly significant. The paper notes, and I quote: Analytical activities have probably never before sounded so lively and varied in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's foreign policy statements as in his review report to the 26th party congress. The majority of foreign observers are unanimous to a considerable degree in evaluating the basic provisions of this document, even at first acquaintance with it. Many of them are struck by the scope and far-sightedness of certain proposals in the field of foreign policy. Special attention is drawn by the Soviet Union's aspiration for collective resolution of the problems of international security with the greatest possible participation of states. Other organs of the Western press speak in a similar spirit.

It really is a matter of a complex of far-reaching measures aimed at improving the international atmosphere, clearing away obstructions on the path of detente, extinguishing hotbeds or armed conflict and opening up prospects for a peaceful future, and infusing people with confidence that these aims are attainable.

The present situation in the world is such that adopting such measures is simply indispensible. And it is proceeding from this pressing need that the Soviet Union is making new and big initiatives.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, reaction to our proposals is different in different countries, but there is also something in common in reaction to the Soviet initiatives, is there not?

[Anichkin] Of course, it could not be otherwise. I would like to make use of the opportunity to recall some of them. First of all, those proposals aimed at limiting the arms race, deepening detente and strengthening measures of trust in the military sphere. It must be said that a big impression has been made on the world public, and primarily the European public, by our proposals for a substantial expansion of the zone of measures of trust.

We are read to extend them to the whole of the European USSR, on condition, of course, of corresponding extension of the zone of measures of trust on the part of the Western states. There is a region where the drafting and implementation of measures of trust, taking specific factors into account, of course, could not only bring relaxation of the local situation, but also become a very useful act for strengthening the foundations of universal peace. This is the Far East, where such states as the Soviet Union, China and Japan are neighbors. There are also U.S. military bases there. The Soviet Union would be ready to hold specific talks on measures of trust in the Far East with all interested countries.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what can be said about our proposals on medium-range missile capabilities in Europe?

[Anichkin] This is a very serious question. What is happening at the moment? As you will recall, the NATO decision on deploying new U.S. missiles on the territory of Western Europe was received by America's allies as being in conjunction with Washington's promises to ratify the SALT II treaty and to hold corresponding talks with the Soviet Union. Such talks began, and were then broken off. And they have not yet been resumed. The SALT II treaty, as you know, has proved to be suspended through the fault of the United States. As a result, what is happening is that the accumulation of nuclear missile capabilities is continuing in Europe. A kind of vicious circle has come about--the actions of one side bring about counteractions from the other. This process must be halted, the chain must be broken.

This is the aim of our proposals for establishing a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile capabilities of the NATO countries and the Soviet Union; that is, freezing the existing level of such capabilities in a quantitive and qualitative respect, including, of course, forward-based U.S. nuclear capabilities in that region. Such a moratorium might continue in force until a treaty on limitation, or even better, reduction, of such nuclear capabilities in Europe were signed.

Here, of course, we proceed from the proposition that both sides stop any kind of preparations for the development of existing additional capabilities, including U.S. Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles.

These proposals of ours have had a positive reception in many countries, in particular in the West European ones, although it must be said that the reaction was not by any means uniform.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, judging from press reports, much attention throughout the world was drawn by what Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said about Soviet-U.S. relations and the prospects for them. For the state of Soviet-U.S. relations has had and has definitive importance for the development of the situation in the world as a whole.

[Anichkin] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report gives a principled assessment of relations between our countries for the recent period. I will cite the corresponding words from the report: In relations with the United States we have for all these years, as before, followed a principled and constructive line. Unfortunately, the former Washington administration made a stake not by any means on the development of relations, not on mutual understanding; trying to exert pressure upon us, they set about destroying what was positive in what had been achieved with no little trouble in Soviet-U.S. relations in previous years. Unfortunately, following the change of leadership in the White House, openly bellicose calls and statements are to be heard from Washington, as if especially calculated to poison the atmosphere of relations between our countries.

The report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stresses that the military-strategic equilibrium which has formed between the United States and Soviet Union, between the Warsaw Treaty countries and NATO, is objectively serving the maintenance of peace. We have not striven and are not striving for military superiority over the other side. But we will not permit such a superiority to be created over us. Such attempts, and also talking to us from a position of strength, are totally without prospects.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, I think that is an answer to those who consider that U.S. interests can be guaranteed only on the basis of military-strategic superiority, and not on the basis of parity.

[Anichkin] Quite right. It must be said that the majority of state and political figures in various countries have drawn attention to the calm, confident tone, imbued with state wisdom, of the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, while various kinds of statements, with harsh expressions and threats predominating, were originating from Washington. A striking contrast. And this did not escape the field of vision of Americans. The weekly TIME wrote that specialists in the field of foreign policy in the Washington administration were expecting that Brezhnev's report at the congress would boil down to anti-American accusations; instead of this, he proposed holding talks.

The state of relations between the two countries at present, and the acuteness of international problems, as the report noted, dictates the need for a dialogue at all levels. Experience shows that the decisive link here is meetings at the highest level. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stated that the Soviet Union is ready for such a dialogue.

[Kosovan] Leaders of many countries have expressed their approval of the proposal for conducting a dialogue at various levels and for holding summit meetings. This has been spoken of, for example, by French President Giscard d'Estaing and FRG Chancellor Schmidt.

[Anichkin] The aim of our proposals and initiatives consists in averting the threat of war, curbing the arms race and ensuring peace for people. In his concluding speech at the congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted: We intend to concentrate all our efforts on two interconnected directions--one is building communism, the other is the consolidation of peace.

Our party has demonstrated once again that the Soviet people have not only the desire but also the political will to do everything possible in the name of peace, a firm and unshakeable peace.

Namibian Issue

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich. In newspaper features on the problems of southern Africa, Vladimir Petrovich Starostenko from Leningrad writes, one encounters mentions of the contact group. What is its role in a solution of the Namibian issue, the author of the letter asks?

The contact group comprises representatives of five Western powers, namely the United States, Britain, France, Canada and the FRG. Nearly 4 years ago they started acting in the role of self-styled mediators in talks with the Republic of South Africa for the purpose of some sort of peaceful settlement in Namibia. It would seem worth recalling that this so-called diplomatic initiative by the Western five arose precisely at a time when African countries demanded of the UN Security Council that obligatory and comprehensive sanctions be imposed against the Republic of South Africa, since Pretoria ignores the United Nation's demands that independence be granted to illegally occupied Namibia. Alarmed by the possibility of the imposition of international sanctions the United States, Britain, France, Canada and the FRG called upon the United Nations to give them an opportunity to hold talks with Pretoria. They promised to use their influence on the racist regime and to make it agree to holding general elections in Namibia under the control of the United Nations.

However, the fact remains that Namibia is still at present occupied by South African forces. This is happening because the Western powers while depicting themselves as mediators have in practice all these years under the cover of endless and fruitless discussions with the ringleaders of the South African racist regime been helping Pretoria to sabotage the demands of the United Nations and to stage its own internal settlement in Namibia.

A puppet administration led by white racist Mudge, which Pretoria and the West would like to see at the head of, so to speak, an independent Namibia, has now been knocked together there, not without help from the West but rather with the assistance of the contact group.

The complicity of Western powers, especially the United States, with the racists has of late assumed such a scale that the racists openly wrecked the Geneva international conference on Namibia, which took place in January. When following this the UN General Assembly called for the imposition of comprehensive and obligatory sanctions against South Africa the representatives of the five powers belonging to the contact group were the only ones to abstain during the vote on the resolution. The position adopted by them speaks for itself.

Support to Salvadorans

Muscovite Markina asks in her letter what support is being extended to the Salvadoran patriots by the democratic forces in Honduras and Guatemala. This is an important question, since as you are aware, comrades, these countries have common land borders with El Salvador. In both countries a vigorous campaign of solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people against American interference is being waged, as incidentally is the case in other Latin American states too. But the significance of the actions in Honduras and Guatemala is special since those countries have been chosen by the United States as its main instrument for intervention in El Salvador.

Washington prefers to conceal the preparation of this intervention. After all not only the international public but even the U.S. NATO allies are opposed to interference. Irrefutable facts about this are being brought to the knowledge of the international public by the democratic forces in Honduras and Guatemala. This is forcing Washington to suspend implementation of part of its plans, or at least to change them. As you can understand, comrades, this kind of support for the Salvadoran patriots plays a weighty role for them. The position of the democratic forces in Honduras and Guatemala is important for another reason too. The dictators of these two countries, Generals Policarpo Paz and Lucas Garcia, would of course willingly send their soldiers to El Salvador if their rear was firm. But in both Honduras and Guatemala there is also a liberation struggle. In Guatemala, for instance partisan actions have been going on with gaps for about 2 decades now. Various opposition groups have achieved an amalgamation of their forces, as in El Salvador. The (?Francisco Marasana United Rebel Front) has been formed in Honduras. There can be no doubt that if on Washington's directions the dictators Paz and Garcia begin intervening in El Salvador, this will give rise to an angry protest in their countries and the liberation struggle will take on fresh scope. The dictators are well aware how dear the cost could be for them of adventures in El Salvador. Indeed the fact is that for the Central American dictators it is a question of a threat to their own power. This is why so far they have been restricting themselves to military actions against Salvadoran patriots mainly in the vicinity of the borders.

Thus from this point of view the support for the struggle of the Salvadoran people by the democratic forces of Honduras and Guatemala is, I think, most important.

Iranian-Iraqi Conflict

[Kosovan] In the mail for our program today are many letters on the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. We have received them from Comrade (Bilisk) from the town of Lubny in Poltavskaya Oblast, listener (Liksakov) from the settlement of Peredovaya, Stavropolskiy teacher training college student Yevgeniy (Rogov) from the town of Konstantinova in Rostovskaya Oblast and Muscovite Lilyavskiy and many other radio listeners.

We have put your questions, esteemed comrades, to international affairs journalist, Anatoliy Georgiyevich Strelnikov. Over to you, Anatoliy Georgiyevich.

[Strelnikov] The Iranian-Iraqi conflict is a very alarming signal telling of the imperfection of the present structure of international relations, which still unfortunately provides a place for war as a means for resolving interstate disputes. It demonstrates the imperfection of that mechanism by aid of which the international community might be able to stop wars, if not before they actually break out, then at least at the very start of them. The conclusion suggests itself. If there exist on earth explosive regions and hotbeds of crisis, they should not be left for many years and even decades without a peaceful political settlement. Especially such regions as the Near and Middle East where a powderkeg has been smouldering for all these years.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Georgiyevich, what then is the reason for military conflicts in developing countries?

[Strelnikov] Primarily they are apparently caused by Western powers striving to transform the young states which are freeing themselves from colonialism into suppliers of strategic raw material which is in short supply, into convenient bridgeheads for their military bases and support points. The militarization of the developing countries and the interference in their affairs is a traditional policy of imperialism following the principle of divide and rule. The putting together of military-political groupings under the aegis of the United States and the other imperialist powers--this is where the danger constantly lurks hidden by political crises and armed catastrophes.

The Soviet Government has clearly and distinctly put forward the conditions for a settlement to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. It must be solved by political means, without outside interference. Only such an approach is capable of ensuring the end of the crisis.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Georgiyevich, we have already talked of the fact that this conflict arose not out of the blue. It could break out only in a place where much fuel for it had accumulated.

[Strelnikov] Quite right. The fuel for the conflict has been there a long time. It has been left from the time when colonizers were in charge who reshaped the maps of states at their own descretion. Acting in this same direction is the expansion of the military presence of the United States, the militarization of Israel and now of Egypt too. Those who might interfere are the ones who would wish to establish full control over the oil in the Near and Middle East, who would wish to smash the anti-Israeli and anti-American front of Arab peoples. The conflict between Iraq and Iran, the strengthening of the one at the expense of the other, as London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH puts it, might possibly be to the advantage of the West. But this is an extremely bold generalization. The armed confrontation of two large oil-producing countries threatens to create no small amount of difficulties for the normal trading of this strategically important raw material. This should not be forgotten by those West European states which depend to a far greater degree than the United States on supplies of Near Eastern oil.

Here are some figures: The United States receives from the Persian Gulf zone 14 percent of the oil it consumes while for the European members of NATO it is 54 percent. But if one can agree with what THE DAILY TELEGRAPH says, then for certain circles in the Western world the Iranian-Iraqi conflict is of real advantage. Washington has declared the Near East the third zone necessary for the survival of America. Western Europe and the Far East are the first and second. The ruling circles of the United States have not forgiven Iran and Iraq for the collapse of the Baghdad Pact. The strife between both states and the mutual weakening is playing into the hands of those who are trying to wreck the Arab position on the Camp David deal. Washington has been using the Iranian-Iraqi conflict in order--under the pretext of protecting the oil-producing states--to get footing in Saudi Arabia, not to mention the transformation of Egypt into its own military bridgehead, and in order to maintain a permanent military presence in the Persian Gulf zone. It is a matter of the intention to establish American diktat over a strategically and economically important region of the earth, of striking a blow there against the national liberation movement.

There is also another state which is hastening to extract some profit out of this conflict. This is Israel, which has an interest in splitting the Arab forces that oppose it.

[Kosovan] And so it can only be of benefit for these two--Washington and Tel Aviv. It is in the interests of the whole international community and in the interests of Baghdad and Tehran to reach a cease-fire agreement and settle the conflict by negotiations with regard to the just interests of both sides.

[Strelnikov] Much is being said in Washington at the moment about neutrality, about non-interference in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. But at the same time they are continuing to develop there plans for setting up a NATO policing fleet and allied operations to establish control over the Hormuz straits. Washington and Tel Aviv, making use of a convenient moment, are talking of concluding a military pact. Cairo, for its part, is appealing for decisive actions by the United States, obsequiously offering its territory for the transfer [dlya broska].

[Kosovan] Hearing the Washington assurances on neutrality and noninterference, there comes to mind one well-known statement of the hard-nosed diplomat Tallyrand, to the question what in his understanding was noninterference. He replied: Even I do not know precisely what that is, but I think that it is just the same as interference.

[Strelnikov] I think that this statement by Talleyrand corresponds to the concepts of his spiritual successors who are implementing policy in this region at present. At the same time one can fully suppose that the United States has, as does the West on the whole, sincere apprehensions about the security of major sea communications.

But should gunboat diplomacy be used to ensure such security? There is a much more reliable and more effective method. It was proposed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries back in May last year. That was long before these present-day events in the Persian Gulf region. The socialist countries proposed to each agreement to limit and to reduce military activity in places where there are strategic sea communications. It is now especially clear how timely and important these proposals were, what a useful service they could be for universal peace, if they were given the attention they deserve.

Soviet Near East Policy

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Georgiyevich, American propaganda has put out a version about the threatening breakthrough of Moscow to warm waters and the occupation of the oilfields. The Soviet-Syrian treaty on friendship and cooperation signed in Moscow has been used for such insinuations. Someone or other in the West has begun to say that, allegedly, the Soviet Union is attempting to reassert its influence in the Near East, to return there after many years of absence.

[Strelnikov] Apparently the authors of such propaganda fabrications either have forgotten or are deliberately trying to distort the historical truth. The Soviet Union has not been in the Near East and so it cannot get out of there. In world politics, including in the Near East, the USSR is that constant which any--in any way realistically minded--statesman has to reckon with. In the Near East and beyond its confines the role is not forgotten that was played by the Soviet Union in halting the conflict and bloodshed of 1956, 1967 and 1973. This cannot be erased either from history or modern politics. The Soviet Union is on the side of the victims of Israeli aggression. It favors others' lands being returned to the legitimate owners; it favors everyone having their own homeland, and guaranteed, immutable and inviolable borders, and finally, reliable security. In the framework of such an all-embracing just settlement there will be no need for Israel to worry about its fate and security. Having returned what does not belong to it, it will find peace.

The Near East policy of the Soviet Union is directed at eliminating those reasons that are causing and will cause tension in one of the most explosive regions of the planet, at the restoration of flouted justice and legality, and at the achievement of a stable settlement. Such a policy has weight and influence, and it is supported by a whole series of Arab states. This support is far from being confined to the region of the Near East. The Soviet position is an unchanging, constant factor, which acts in favor of a genuinely all-embracing just peace. Soviet Policy and its influence must not be measured by categories of presence.

The Soviet Union is territorially much nearer to the Near East than the United States, but it has never thought of declaring this region to be a sphere of its vital interests. Our point of view is precisely the opposite. The region of the Persian Gulf, like any other region, is a sphere of vital interests for the states that exist there. In favoring the settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict by political means, at the negotiating table, the Soviet Union is calling upon others to take up just such a position.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Anatoliy Georgiyevich.

[Kosovan] Leonid Vasilyevich (Yefremov) from Kalinin and other radio listeners ask what aims France is pursuing in transferring more troops contingents to Africa.

French African Aims

It is a fact that recently, or more precisely since January, France has sharply intensified its military presence in Africa. As LE MONDE has reported, a decision on this was adopted on 8 January during a session at the Jupiter Command Center, the military room at the Elysee Palace.

Subunits of troops from the 10th Division of Marines were sent to the Central African Republic on 11 January, backing up the troops already there. They have been deployed 16 km from the border with Chad, at the former base of the French colonial army in Bouar. According to REUTER, there is a total of more than 1,300 French soldiers in the Central African Republic.

In the opinion of the Paris press, this is only the first stage of concentration of forces for interference in Africa. France has begun stepping up its armed forces in Senegal, Ivory Coast, Gabon and Djibouti, where the biggest contingent of forces for interference, with more than 4,000 men, is located, and also on Reunion and Mallorca. Altogether, as AFRIQUE-ASIE writes, there are French troops numbering about 20,000 men located in seven African states; these special forces for interference act behind the mask of ensuring France's vital interests. The fact of the matter is that France has serious economic and military interests in the former African colonies, and for this reason any attempts to break free of the tutelage of the former parent state evokes fears in Paris of losing rich sources of raw materials, a market for French goods and, finally, an important strategic bridgehead.

ILICHEV ON SIGNIFICANCE OF CONGRESS FOR MADRID CSCE

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[Interview given in Madrid by Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs and head of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid meeting, to Bratislava PRAVDA editor Juraj Bydzovsky: "A Clear Word of Peace: PRAVDA's interview with Leonid Ilichev"--date not given; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs and head of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid meeting of signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, gave an interview in Madrid to our Editor Juraj Bydzovsky.

[Question] What is the significance of the outcome of the 26th CPSU Congress for the Madrid meeting?

[Answer] The 26th CPSU Congress was a historic event not only for our country and the countries of the socialist community but for all progressive people. The resolute voice that resounded from the tribune of the 26th congress was a voice of peace, a voice seeking ways of further developing international relations and speaking out against the unbridled arms race, the policy of disturbing international detente and the policy of confrontation. As is known, the 26th congress devoted a lot of space to foreign policy issues. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has again come up with a whole range of initiative-filled peace-promoting steps in the spirit of the program of peace formulated by the 24th and 25th party congresses. Such a consistency and resolution in implementing a peace-loving policy is rooted in the very essence of the socialist system. SOCIALISM AND PEACE ARE INSEPARABLE CONCEPTS.

The Soviet Union's peace initatives concern many problems that are of vital importance not only for Europe but for the world at large. The peace initatives are mutually interlinked and represent a whole. The implementation of those measures would normalize the international situation and erect an important barrier against a new senseless arms race, which is being initiated and implemented primarily by the Government of the United States. The Soviet Union's peace initatives also concern issues relevant to the Madrid meeting. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS MADE BY L. BREZHNEV CONCERNED THE ISSUE OF EXPANDING THE AREA OF TRUST TO THE ENTIRE EUROPEAN PART OF THE SOVIET UNION, PROVIDED THE WESTERN STATES TAKE CORRESPONDING STEPS. We in Madrid have been able to convince ourselves that for many Western states--especially NATO member countries and the United States as the leading NATO force--this step of the Soviet Union came unexpectedly. They are now facing a complicated task: To respond to the Soviet Union's constructive steps with corresponding proposals, proposals that would be adequate and equal to the step made by the Soviet Union. Measures of trust, which are of great importance in military affairs, can be an important prerequisite for work in the next stage pertaining to disarmament.

However, it is not only a matter of expanding the areas of trust. That is, indeed, an important issue but there are other issues connected with confidence-building measures apart from that. The Soviet Union proposes an expansion of the confidence-building measures foreseen by the Final Act, PROPOSING THAT NAVAL AND AIR FORCES AND LARGE-SCALE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS OF THE TWO MILITARY-POLITICAL ALLIANCES--NATO'S AND THE WARSAW PACT'S--BE INCLUDED IN THE CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES. So far the NATO states have been refusing to expand confidence-building measures to include factors of such special military-strategic importance as naval and air forces and large-scale troop movements. Using the tasks formulated by L. Brezhnev at the 26th congress as a starting point, the Soviet delegation has proposed specific steps at the Madrid meeting that may result in a fundamental decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament.

I would like to mention in this context that some Western countries would like to present matters so as to make it seem that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries stand to profit most from such a conference. Yes, of course, the Soviet Union is profoundly interested in holding such a conference because it consistently seeks peace and security in Europe. BUT ON THE OTHER HAND IT MUST NOT BE FORGOTTEN AND MUST BE STRESSED THAT ALL [OTHER] EUROPEAN STATES--SMALL OR MEDIUM, NONALIGNED OR NEUTRAL, INCLUDING SOME SMALL NATO MEMBER STATES--HAVE THE SAME, IF NOT GREATER, INTEREST IN SUCH A CONFERENCE. THAT IS BECAUSE EUROPEAN NATIONS ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY AWARE OF THE COMPLICATED SITUATION THAT HAS EMERGED IN EUROPE, OF THE MILITARY CONFRONTATION IN EUROPE THAT COULD--UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS--FACE THIS CONTINENT WITH THE MOST SEVERE AND TERRIFYING TESTS CONCEIVABLE.

The nature of the weapons on the European Continent is such that a single incorrect step may have irreparable consequences. That is why the European nations demand that a conference on military detente and disarmament be held to halt the process of further aggravating the international situation and to strengthen and make irreversible the process of detente.

The Soviet delegation, proceeding from the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, seeks an integration of political detente with military detente. The convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament paves the way for such integration. You have asked how the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress affect the Madrid meeting. Greatly: MANY WESTERN DELEGATIONS HAVE, IN OUR VIEW, BEGUN TO GIVE SERIOUS THOUGHT TO THE FUTURE. FOR THE TIME BEING WE CANNOT SAY WHETHER WE ARE CLOSE OR FAR FROM ADOPTING A DECISION ON CONVENING A CONFERENCE ON MILITARY ISSUES IN EUROPE BUT IT CAN BE SAID FOR SURE THAT OWING TO THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE 26TH CONGRESS, OWING TO THE SOVIET UNION'S NEW PEACE-PROMOTING INITIATIVES, ALL CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN CREATED FOR THE MADRID MEETING TO ADOPT A DECISION ON CONVENING A CONFERENCE ON MILITARY DETENTE AND DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE.

The impact of the 26th congress on the Madrid meeting is not subject to any doubts. That is being said not only by our friends but must be admitted even by those who do not view the countries of socialism exactly with sympathy.

[Question] How do you view the work that has been accomplished at the Madrid meeting to date?

[Answer] If I am to give a thorough answer to your question I must go back to the initial state of the Madrid meeting. In our view, the purpose of the Madrid meeting is to strengthen and develop detente in Europe. WE SEE ITS PURPOSE IN CREATING PREREQUISITES THROUGH ITS CONCLUSIONS, ITS POSITIVE CONCLUSIONS, FOR MAKING THE ALL-EUROPEAN PROCESS OF STRENGTHENING SECURITY AND EXPANDING COOPERATION PERMANENT. That is the basic task of the Madrid meeting. But there are forces that are active, forces standing in the way of the Madrid meeting's work and preventing it from fulfilling its basic purpose. Western countries, especially NATO member states led by the United States, are trying to make illicit use of the Madrid meeting to organize confrontations, kindle strife and erect obstacles to a fruitful result of the Madrid meeting.

They have introduced to Madrid old hackneyed lies; repeat ad infinitum the fabrication on the so-called threat coming from the Soviet Union; have come up at the Madrid meeting with the so-called Afghan question that has no connection with the meeting; and are trying to argue about human rights and freedoms, even though in the NATO countries and in the United States in particular human rights and freedoms are being violated. The Western countries have been doing all that to bring to the Madrid meeting an atmosphere of confrontation.

That is a method of avoiding the solution of the main issue, which is--as we are firmly convinced--the issue of war and peace, the issue of lessening military confrontation in Europe, the issue of creating for European nations conditions for life in peace, conditions for developing political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation.

It has been the western countries' aim at the Madrid meeting to shift its work to third-rate problems or to problems that have no bearing on the purpose of the negotiations here. We are able to state with all due emphasis that the Western countries' plan has failed. Thanks to the endeavor of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, including the Czechoslovak delegation's enterprising activity, we have succeeded in making the issues of European security in the military sense of the word the focus of the Madrid meeting.

The Madrid meeting has had several stages, in which various questions have been assessed from various viewpoints. IT IS NOW IN THE STAGE OF EDITING THE BASIC TEXTS THAT WILL BE PART OF THE MEETING'S FINAL DOCUMENT. WE NOTE THAT FROM AMONG THE MANY PROPOSALS OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AS WELL AS FROM THE WESTERN STATES' PROPOSALS IT IS POSSIBLE TO SELECT MANY ON WHICH AGREEMENT CAN BE EASILY ACHIEVED. THEREBY, A TRULY POSITIVE MOVEMENT AT THE MADRID MEETING COULD BE ACHIEVED.

On the other hand, Western states--especially NATO member countries which fear the possibility of achieving some positive results--have begun to put up resistance and have embarked on the road of obstructions. There have been, for instance, cases where both sides have reached agreement on one text or another, a text that corresponded to general interest, to the interests of both sides. But suddenly the Western states refused to accept it, put it aside and demanded anew that we go over to those issues where there are fundamental differences between socialist countries and the NATO member states. In that context we note than in pursuing their wish to hamper the Madrid meeting some Western countries, especially NATO member states, are resorting to obstructions and thereby really impede the work of the Madrid meeting. It is known that the meeting was to finish its work by 5 March and that no positive results were reached by that date. In particular, the two sides did not agree on a generally acceptable text, which is why in this moment when I am talking to you the process of approving the texts continues. THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HOLD A CONSTRUCTIVE STANCE, OPPOSE OBSTRUCTIONS AND FAVOR AN ACTIVE, ACCEPTABLE, HONEST, UNPREJUDICED APPROACH TO DECISIONS ON WHICH THE NEGOTIATING SIDES COULD AGREE. Now, after our party's 26th congress and L. Brezhnev's speech containing peace initiatives, in the center of attention is the issue of convening a conference on military detente. We expect from the Western states a reply to our constructive step on how far they will go as regards the confidence-building measures. The Soviet Union agrees with extending the confidence-building measures to its entire European part. Now the Western states must reply.

As long as they are evasive and do not reply, one has to say that without a reply to such a constructive step one can hardly expect the Soviet Union to unilaterally adopt similar steps. We are convinced that confidence-building measures are not a unilateral, but a bilateral affair. In that sphere there cannot be any privileges--all 35 Madrid meeting countries have equal rights. AND THEREFORE NOT ONLY THE 33 EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS, BUT ALSO TWO OTHER STATES--THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA--MUST RESOLVE THE ISSUES OF TRUST. AS IS KNOWN, THEIR MILITARY POTENTIAL IS A PART OF THE EQUILIBRIUM OF MILITARY FORCES IN EUROPE AND THEREFORE THEY MUST EQUALLY PARTICIPATE IN EXPANDING THE CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES. As long as we do not get the Western states' reply, we are in the situation of a delegation that has taken a constructive step, submitted a constructive proposal and now waits for a corresponding constructive reply to it.

As regards the other parts of the final document of the Madrid meeting, the Soviet delegation has already emphasized many times that it favors an equitable and just decision in all spheres of that document. We favor decisions which would not be detrimental to any state, be it small or big; we favor that the obligations assumed at the Madrid meeting be equal and equally important.

At one of the latest plenary sessions, the content of which is generally known, the Soviet delegation submitted a concrete plan on further cooperation. And now--and we stress this--we expect the Western side's concrete reply.

And what is our notion about the way in which the Madrid meeting should end? We definitely are against pessimism which the Western press has been spreading with the help of some of the delegations. It writes about a crisis of the whole Madrid meeting, about its hopelessness. WE BELIEVE IN COMMONSENSE AND, ABOVE ALL, THAT OUR POSITIONS ARE JUST; WE BELIEVE THAT SUCH DECISIONS WHICH THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES EXPECT AND WHICH COULD CREATE CONDITIONS FOR DETENTE ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT--AND IN THE END NOT ONLY IN EUROPE--TO CONTINUE AND IN THE END BE ADOPTED AT THE MADRID MEETING.

Regardless of the imprudent policy now conducted by the new U.S. administration, a policy which rests on weapons and fanning an arms race, a policy which drives the U.S. military budget to $250 billion, we oppose feverish armament and submit proposals the adoption of which could improve the situation and create real peace conditions.

Therefore we view the Madrid meeting optimistically, particularly because our approach to it is just and our proposals constructive, and we are convinced they are the expression of commonsense.

[Question] What has to be done for the Madrid meeting to yield productive results?

[Answer] It is necessary that the Western states comprehend that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence; it is necessary that the NATO states comprehend that their policy is at variance with the interests of nations. Nations want peace and not war; nations want to live and work in peace and bring up their children in peace. Our side has to exert a still greater effort for a consistent implementation of the peace policy of the Soviet Union, of all socialist countries and of the countries of the Warsaw Pact--a pact that is defensive and peace-loving. I think that our side has to exert even greater resolve, even greater energetic activity.

This is all I wanted to tell you; regards to all who will read these words. These are sincere and open words. I am sending best wishes to readers.

JOURNALISTS 'CALLED IN' OVER EL SALVADOR

LD132153 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] An unusual meeting took place yesterday in Washington: The State Department called in leading American journalists, and a high-ranking representative of the foreign policy department recommended some toning down of reporting on events in El Salvador. He suggested that the press might be excessively exagerating and overmagnifying the role of the United States in these events.

According to the unanimous opinion of observers, in fact this is an attempt to distract the attention of world public opinion from the increasing military interference of the United States in the internal affairs of El Salvador as well as a striving to muffle the broad protest movement against American intervention in El Salvador and support by Washington for the antipopular junta.

'Trying To Distract Public'

LD132358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Mar 81

["Brave Face on a Sorry Business"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Mar (TASS)--TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

American journalists invited to the U.S. State Department yesterday for a routine "briefing" were more than slightly surprised when the high-ranking representative of this department who conducted it accused the press of "excessive exaggeration" of events in El Salvador. To be sure, right up to a few days ago the propaganda machine of the Washington administration in every way possible has been advertising steps for strengthening U.S. military aid to the El Salvador junta, steps accompanied by a provocative hubbub concerning mythical "arms supplies" to revolutionaries of El Salvador from the Soviet Union and Cuba.

What then has caused such a sharp turn in the propaganda direction of official Washington? There is no doubt that the reason for it should be sought in the fruitlessness of the attempts by U.S. diplomacy to achieve support for its policy toward El Salvador from the allies of the United States and public opinion within the United States itself and outside it.

Despite the methods of pressure used by the White House and the State Department, almost all the countries of Western Europe, Canada and several Latin American states have condemned military interference by the United States in the domestic affairs of El Salvador, coming out in defense of the right of the people of El Salvador to self-determination and for a political solution to its problems.

In particular Jean Francois-Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs, in a conversation with journalists spoke out in favor of such a solution. Jose Lopez Portillo, the president of Mexico, at a press conference spoke out against anybody's claims to consider Latin America as its "zone of influence" and on this basis to interfere in the affairs of El Salvador and other countries. And Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau confirmed his opposition to U.S. interference in El Salvador immediately after the recent talks in Ottawa with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The solution to the problems of El Salvador must be political not military, he stated.

Moreover, let us note that the slanderous conjectures of official Washington regarding a certain "role" by the USSR in events in El Salvador are not believed even in the United States itself. In reportage from El Salvador by correspondents from leading U.S. papers and television it is stressed that the popular forces are armed with weapons seized from the junta troops and made in the United States and other Western countries.

Also hopes for the rapid rout of partisan detachments by the members of the junta's punitive expeditions with the aid of military equipment received from the Pentagon have not been justified. Latest reports by correspondents of the U.S. press from El Salvador stress "the inevitability of a prolonged war" between the junta and the rebels.

In these conditions the luckless propagandists in the Washington administration must put a brave face on a sorry business, trying to distract the public's attention from the unseemly role of the United States in events in El Salvador.

U.S. 'MUSCLE-FLEXING' IN CARIBBEAN NOTED

LD152248 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 15 Mar, TASS--Feverishly arming the regime in El Salvador, the United States is shipping a new consignment of combat helicopters to the Salvadoran military. A U.S. Army spokesman in Corpus Christi (Texas) said that dismantled helicopters are being loaded on C-130 Hercules transport planes.

Observers link the shipment of a new consignment of helicopters to El Salvador with the dispatch of Green Berets to that country.

The U.S. press writes about another instance of muscle-flexing by the Reagan administration in the Caribbean. The New York TIMES writes that military experts are working out extraordinay plans envisaging different options of action for the President to choose. For example, according to the New York TIMES, an aircraft carrier can be sent to the Caribbean from the Indian Ocean or the Pacific or from the Mediterranean Sea.

As was reported earlier, the Pentagon already dispatched a guided-missile cruiser and an amphibious ship to the coasts of Costa Rica allegedly for practicing combat operations with the participation of combat aircraft and helicopters.

RADIO PROPAGANDA TO POLAND 'INSOLENT INTERFERENCE'

LD141815 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1241 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 14 Mar (TASS)--The United States is planning to sharply increase its subversive, provocatory activities against the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries with the help of its espionage stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

Fresh confirmation of this has been a statement at a meeting of one of the subcommittees of the House of Representatives' Appropriations Committee by Charles D. Ablard, chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, who is nominally in charge of these radio stations which are in fact controlled by the CIA. He announced in February that the Reagan administration had made a decision to increase spending on the maintainance of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe by $3 million in the 1982 fiscal budget. Next year the total allocation for the operation of these subversive radio stations will come to $97.5 million.

It emerged from Ablard's statements that the main task of Radio Free Europe at present is to continue propagandistic subversion against Poland, which represents insolent interference in the internal affairs of that socialist country.

The American administration spares no money on the technical equipment of the poisoners of the air. The 1982 budget will provide additional resources for 11 new powerful radio transmitters, now being built on the territory of Western Europe. The Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe staff will soon total 1,700 persons.

AFGHAN INTERVENTION DENOTES 'LEGALIZED AGGRESSION'

LD131727 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 81 p 3

[S. Vishnevskiy article: "Legalizing Interference"]

[Text] Official Washington has publicly admitted U.S. participation in the undeclared war against the DRA.

This was unequivocally declared first by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger on 8 March, in a CBS television interview. The Pentagon chief described as "very useful" the shipping of American weapons to Afghan counterrevolutionaries "in secret." It is "definitely worth" trying to do this, he said. "How this is done and the means of achieving it depend largely on the circumstances in each specific case," the secretary added.

The Pentagon leader's revelations caused confusion among American propagandists. His statement on the "usefulness" of military interference in a sovereign state's affairs nullified numerous assertions by the U.S. official authorities to the effect that they are in no way involved in training and arming the mercenaries being sent into Afghanistan's territory.

An ABC television correspondent turned to President R. Reagan for explanations. In his interview the White House incumbent first said he had not heard about Weinberger's remarks. Then he unexpectedly said: "I think we will be examining this question very attentively."

The President was asked: "Are you thinking of granting assistance to the Afghan rebels?" The answer came: "Yes, by supplying weapons." Then Reagan permitted himself to speak in praise of the gangs of mercenary killers, calling them "freedom fighters." I will recall that the same terminology was used by the imperialists in the 1950's, at the height of the "cold war," to justify provocations and acts of subversion against independent states.

Reagan made the reservation that he has not yet talked with Secretary of State A. Haig and his other advisers and has "not yet analyzed all the consequences." A strange reservation. The head of the American Government and state and commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces bears full responsibility for his own public statements. AFP notes reasonably that "Reagan's announcement puts the official seal" on U.S. interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Of course, the arming of Afghan counterrevolutionaries with American (and also Chinese) weapons is not news to anyone. It has been irrefutably proved that U.S. secret operations in Afghanistan began soon after the 1978 revolution. It is known that several dozen centers have been created in Pakistan where American, Chinese and other instructors train saboteurs. Weapons marked "made in the United States" have repeatedly been recovered from routed gangs. However, these facts were stubbornly denied by J. Carter's administration.

Now Washington has itself torn off the mask of "noninterference." The U.S. intention to continue armed intervention against the DRA has been announced in a frank and challenging form. In essence American aggression is being officially legalized.

An ABC correspondent reports from the State Department on the possible "U.S. expansion of the scale of the crisis" over Afghanistan and the forthcoming new "influx of American weapons" into that region. Clearly it is a question of an escalation of imperialist intervention.

Foreign observers note that the challenging nature of the White House declarations is exacerbated by the fact that they are being uttered during a period of active attempts to find a peaceful settlement of the situation which has arisen over Afghanistan.

Such declarations are clearly aimed at thwarting the DRA Government's efforts to normalize the situation on its borders and establish relations with its neighbors. The provocative remarks of American politicians are in sharp contrast with the statement made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress on the USSR's readiness to participate in settling questions associated with Afghanistan.

But apparently people on the banks of the Potomac are still thinking in terms of confrontation, not peaceful solutions.

U.S. 'CENSORS' MEMOIRS OF FORMER HOSTAGE IN IRAN

NC131359 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] U.S. officials fear the revelation of the realities of America's role in support of the deposed shah's repressive regime and of their subversive acts against the Iranian revolution. Just as the devil fears "Allah is great." Since they want to hide the true reasons for the defeat of their policy in Iran from the public, they are sparing nothing in exerting crude pressure, and both effectively brainwashing the former American hostages and censoring their public speeches or their articles and books.

John Graves, a former American hostage who has decided to reveal the truth about Washington's policy in Iran, has tasted the bitterness of this action. Notwithstanding a ban imposed by the authorities, he regarded it as his duty to inform the American public of the real causes of the crisis in American-Iranian relations in order to prevent future failures in foreign policy--failures that are very dangerous for the preservation of peace.

In his memoirs he points out that the fundamental cause of the failure of American policy in Iran was Washington's unconditional support of the repressive anti-people's regime of the shah.

John Graves writes: For many years the masterminds of American foreign policy thought exclusively in categories of anti-communism. They turned anti-communism into an idol and this type of policy pushed the United States to utterly irrational actions.

Apparently such pronouncements are disliked by Washington's officials, and the appropriate American agencies did not spare any action to prevent publication of John Graves memoirs in the United States. When, despite all these, he was able to reach an agreement on the publication of his article in the FRG, the U.S. secret police insisted on its right of preliminary reading and correcting. The secret police brought pressure to bear on the editorial staff of West Germany's STERN magazine which was to publish the article and forced them to delete passages contrary to the objectives of U.S. foreign policy.

Graves' deplorable adventures are fresh proof of the false bourgeois myth of "freedom of press" in the United States and in the western countries in general, and are confirmation of the fact that the Western bourgeois press is used as a tool of political and psychological conditioning of public opinion to the benefit of the country's ruling quarters.

VASILYEV EXAMINES U.S. PERSIAN GULF POLICY

LD131505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 5

[Aleksey Vasilyev "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Continuity"]

[Text] Although the new U.S. administration appears not to have finalized its Near and Middle East policy, certain elements are already emerging clearly. "It is extremely important for us to have a presence in the Near East," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger said the other day.

By "presence" the Pentagon chief meant U.S. military installations in a number of Near East states and a U.S. capability to move large troop contingents to the Persian Gulf area. It is known that there are already a number of Pentagon military installations in the area and that a U.S. naval armada is massed in the Persian Gulf. But this is not enough for the Pentagon. The U.S. press writes about the recent "Gallant Knight" exercises which were a rehearsal for the transfer of 325,000 U.S. servicemen to the Near East.

To accommodate such large contingents Washington is trying hard to establish new bases in the area, particularly in Saudi Arabia. It is reported that Washington has decided to sell Riyadh extra military equipment, that is, air-to-air missiles and new equipment for the F-15 aircraft already being supplied, which will increase their firepower and range.

Washington does not rank Saudi Arabia among its "obedient allies." Not only did Saudi Arabia condemn the Camp David agreements but it also bluntly refused to have American bases and troops on its territory, rightly fearing that the appearance of foreign servicemen on its soil would destabilize the regime. But attempts are now being made to involve Riyadh by hook or by crook in the implementation of U.S. military designs in southwest Asia.

Clearly the United States would like to assign to Riyadh the same role it assigns to the puppet regime in the Sultanate of Oman which has opted for foreign troops and bases on its territory. The cranking up of the arms race in the Near East continues to take place on the false pretext of the "Soviet military threat" to the oil regions.

All this is evidence of a dangerous continuity in American policy in southwest Asia which in J. Carter's times was characterized by adventurism and readiness to put mankind's vital interests at risk for the sake of the Washington administration's selfish goals.

The desire to "protect" oil supplies to the West with a dense network of military bases and depots is a policy remote from realism. The increase in the U.S. "military presence," the arms race and the fueling of military threats in no way contribute to the safeguarding of peace in this region.

'KHMER LIBERATION FRONT' LEADER ARRIVES IN U.S.

LD122240 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1216 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 12 Mar (TASS)--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

A certain Son Sann, self-styled chairman of the so-called "National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People"--An assemblage of minions of the former pro-American Lon Nol regime--has appeared in the U.S. capital. As can be seen from the material of a press conference which took place here, the aim of his visit is to obtain official recognition of the "front" from the U.S. Government and to obtain aid, including "political, financial and military" aid.

Observers link Son Sann's unexpected arrival in Washington with discord in the camp of Kampuchean counterrevolution, which was exacerbated of late when Washington and Beijing openly tried to knock together a united "national movement" of enemies of the Kampuchean revolution in order to exacerbate the situation in Southeast Asia. According to the plans which have been worked out, this "movement" should unite all the counterrevolutionary bands operating from the territory of Thailand. To give it "respectability," as its leader they are pushing Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who has long been in the service of Beijing.

Son Sann, as is obvious, is laying claim to a "leading role" in the counterrevolutionary movement and cherishes hopes of the revival of a pro-American regime in Kampuchea. With these aims he is striving in every way to play on his pro-Americanism and is stressing his nonparticipation in the bloody crimes in the years of the pro-Beijing Pol Pot regime's rule. At the press conference it was particularly stressed that the "front" had already obtained the recognition of "American officials" and that the United States and other Western countries were already giving it considerable help through "private channels."

It is difficult to say how Son Sann's trip to Washington will end. But one thing is clear: The United States appears in the role of protector of the forces of counterrevolution and reaction, and of open enemies of the freedom and independence of peoples.

HAIG COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE U.S.-USSR TALKS REPORTED

LD142118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig, speaking on a CBS television program, stated that the United States is counting on starting talks in the near future with the Soviet side on a whole range of issues. He added that the U.S. administration has pledged to its allies that it will begin talks with the Soviet Union on the control of nuclear weapons in Europe. According to the secretary of state, such talks could start with contacts between himself and the Soviet ambassador in Washington. The secretary of state said that he does not exclude the possibility that these contacts could lead to a meeting between himself and the USSR minister of foreign affairs and then finally to a Soviet-American summit.

However, Haig stressed that in his view one should not expect the holding of a Soviet-American summit in the near future since, as he put it, there are at present too many differences between the United States and the USSR. The secretary of state again launched crude attacks against the foreign policy of the USSR, accusing the Soviet Union of interfering in the affairs of the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

GEORGIYEV: CIA REEXAMINES ACTIVITIES, LIMITS

LD140442 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] The United States administration is reportedly exploring the question of whether to rescind some limits to CIA spying within the United States. A top CIA official said at a press conference in Washington that a changing world required a reexamination of the inhibitions on intelligence gathering in the United States. Here is commentary by observer Yuriy Georgiyev on that score.

The changing world that the CIA official referred to in his remarks reflects to a great extent the changing mood nor prevalent in Washington. According to Deputy CIA Director Bobby R. Inman, the agency with official blessing is seeking expanded authority to use break-ins, physical surveillance and covert infiltration of American groups and businesses, in other words, some of the activities for which the agency had been castigated a few years ago.

Today, however, such previously unmentionable things are casually discussed in Washington. It appeared from Admiral Inman's remarks that revision of some restrictions are necessary to combat terrorism.

Apparently terrorism was not a topic of great concern to Washington 4 years ago or so, at a time when President Carter signed an executive order limiting the CIA's ability to conduct domestic spying activities. Now terrorism seems to be a good excuse to revise whatever restrictions had been placed on the agency and subsequently eliminate them altogether.

Curiously enough the recent press conference at the CIA headquarters in Langley did not attempt to allay fears of possible resumption of the agency's well-known roughhouse methods. In any case there didn't seem to be any guarantees as to what will be done to prevent inevitable, as we know from experience, transgression of the agency's legal authority.

Originally the present restrictions were clamped on the CIA after revelations that it had been spying on domestic anti-Vietnam war groups, opening the mail of American citizens in the 1960s, despite the fact that it was established to gather intelligence abroad. But those were minor peccadillos perpetrated by the CIA. The United States news media now tend to forget some of the more serious offences revealed about the agency during congressional hearings several years ago, namely attempts on the lives of foreign leaders, secret gunrunning operations to subvert or overthrow governments which were not to Washington's liking. All this probably now sounds incredible to many Americans who cherish so much their democratic institutions. Indeed, who would believe that in the early 1960s the CIA actually cooperated with America's all-powerful Mafia mobsters in an assassination attempt on Cuba's Fidel Castro, or what business did the agency have in overthrowing Allende's government in Chile and installing in its place the present repressive military junta?

Actually some enterprising author could yet write a book on CIA's covert actions, if he or she would be willing to risk the chance of serving up to 10 years of imprisonment for such an offence.

Although the Ford-Carter restrictions on the CIA may have curtailed the agency's domestic operations, there is no reason to believe that it was also placed on the racks in its foreign operations. It is an open secret that the CIA has continued its subversive activities in Afghanistan in an effort to disrupt and hopefully overthrow the existing government in that country. Generous supplies of weapons to terrorist groups, their military training, dissemination of malicious lies through the news media about the events in Afghanistan are only some of the known activities of the agency against that country.

Today with the administration's plans to openly start delivering weapons to Afghan gunmen, the CIA should assume a greater role in carrying out such an operation. The agency is said to be undermanned these days as a result of recent dismissals. The new lease on life that it is apparently acquiring probably entitles it to additional personnel. If so, people at Langley might as well consider recruiting their former associates among the hard-pressed mobsters. Instead of engaging in domestic racketeering they might yet serve a useful role and prove their skills elsewhere being in United States Government's pay.

U.S.-SUPPORTED REGIMES EXEMPLIFY 'TOTALITARIANISM'

LD131710 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 13 Mar 81

["Sorry Theoreticians From Washington"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Mar, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

There is another "novelty" in the activity of the U.S. Department of State: The leaders of this high-ranking official department got steeped in theoretical research, intending to come up with the latest definition of the notion of a "totalitarian state".

Well, this is a laudable undertaking, since the U.S. Department of State faces the manifestations of totalitarianism every day, and this refers not only to the order in the United States itself, where, as known, a system of legalized arbitrariness has been created and is operating, arbitrariness against everyone who wages the struggle for one's rights, for a better life, where wholesale surveillance by the FBI alone is spread to 160 million Americans and where thousands of political prisoners are kept in jails, as this was admitted by none other than former U.S. Ambassador at the United Nations Andrew Young.

It stands to reason that these and other such facts from the present-day life of the United States say much about what totalitarianism is, but the leaders of the U.S. Department of State who are directly involved in installing in various countries anti-popular regimes suiting Washington have also other material at their disposal. Take, for instance, the Republic of South Africa with which the present Washington administration is zealously "consolidating relations." Is this not an example of a totalitarian state where a handful of fascists racists who deprived millions of Africans of the fundamental human rights is deciding all affairs? Or take, for instance, South Korea, whose rulers remain in office due to the bayonets of the U.S. military that is actually occupying that country. And what about the bloody clique that has usurped the power in El Salvador with the United States' assistance? That clique which is waging the struggle against the Salvadoran people with the use of U.S.-made weapons is another very convincing example for any research on contemporary totalitarianism....

So the "researchers" from the State Department have at their disposal rich and varied material. But they have no wish to use it. Instead of that, a representative of the State Department who announced at a briefing in Washington that the "theoretical working out" of the notion of a "totalitarian state" has been concluded by the State Department declared that the Soviet Union can serve as an example of such a state and immediately started repeating hackneyed anti-Soviet allegations.

So the pseudoscientific research of "wisemen" from the State Department produced an absurd and rotten falsehood, while these newfangled American "theoreticans" have rich material for working out the theme on totalitarianism. And this material is not in the lands of others but in America itself and in those countries where the reactionary regimes remain in power, being propped up by U.S. bayonets and the U.S. dollar.

PRC MEDIA TREATMENT OF CPSU CONGRESS DENOUNCED

LD131057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS roundup dated 7 March: "In the Interests of Mankind's Progress"]

[Excerpts] Broad international responses to the results of the 26th CPSU Congress emphasize that the Soviet communists' supreme forum was a historic landmark in the life of the Soviet Union and the whole world. The constructive initiatives advanced in L.I. Brezhnev's report elicit a big response from the world public.

Acting in the role of the yes-man of reactionary bourgeois propaganda, the Chinese press reprints with obvious intent in its pages various kinds of foreign reports of an anti-Soviet nature on the 26th CPSU Congress in an attempt to distort and belittle the great significance of the new Soviet peace proposals, which attract the attention of the broad world public. Here the Chinese press strenuously inflates, in particular, the speeches and statements of British Prime Minister M. Thatcher during her U.S. visit and her opposition to a Soviet-American summit meeting.

For clearly provocative purposes during the work of the CPSU Congress the Chinese press published its own slanderous materials on some sort of "global strategic plans" of the Soviet Union. RENMIN RIBAO, for example, published a sketched map designed to illustrate the "Soviet threat" to Japan and to support the Japanese ruling circles' unsubstantiated claims to the so-called "northern territories."

Beijing's mass news media not only totally ignore the Soviet people's achievements in advancing and strengthening the building of socialism and communism, which were described at the Soviet communists' supreme forum, but are trying to suggest to readers the idea that the USSR is experiencing an "economic crisis." The Beijing leaders would obviously like to use such a lie to divert the attention of the country's population away from the failures of their own Maoist policy in the socioeconomic sphere and away from the grave situation in which the country finds itself as a result of "experiments" in the economy.

Rejecting the slanderous allegations of imperialist propaganda about an "economic crisis" in the USSR, the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN writes that "this myth remains the fruit of a sick imagination. The land of the soviets has scaled great heights in its progressive movement toward communism, bright new prospects are opening up before it."

PRC UNEMPLOYMENT BECOMING 'SERIOUS PROBLEM'

GD091218 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 8 March carries a station observer's commentary. The radio notes that workers in the PRC have been holding demonstrations in support of their rights and adds: "The PRC leaders themselves have admitted that 100 million people in this country are faced with the threat of hunger. This constitutes (?10 percent of the PRC's population)." The radio also states that the PRC's currency is being devalued and adds: "According to PRC economists, the currency devaluation is averaging 7 percent per annum. Although Beijing's leaders are remaining silent on the matter, they have been forced by circumstances to take this measure."

In reference to unemployment, the radio stresses: "Unemployment has become a serious problem. According to available official reports, (?28) percent of the nation's work force is unemployed. This means over 20 million people are unemployed." The radio concludes: "The Beijing leaders' policy is the main cause of the difficulties the people are facing. The Beijing leaders are allocating a major portion of the country's income to militarize the PRC and not to raise the people's standard of living. This state of affairs is creating financial problems, causing currency devaluations, increasing inflation and [words indistinct] during the Maoist era."

NEW U.S. MILITARY AID TO SOUTH KOREA VIEWED

SK140734 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The United States is increasing its military aid to the South Korean puppet regime. The U.S. Defense Department announced a Washington administration decision to sell 24 modern F-16 combat planes to South Korea. In addition, a $167.5-million loan has been arpproved for Seoul to purchase various types of U.S. military equipment.

In this regard, observers have pointed out that Washington's decision to supply the Seoul regime with the most advanced military equipment possessed by the U.S. Air Force confirms the White House's (?firm determination) to continuet its support for South Korea in various aspects. Moreover, this also completely corresponds with the U.S. administration's new policy to expand its influence throughout the world. In recent years, the United States has been incessantly increasing its worldwide supply of military equipment, aircraft, tanks, artillery and other modern military instruments. At the same time, the White House recently reaffirmed that U.S. troops would continue to be stationed in South Korea. Currently, some 40,000 U.S. military personnel, suppled with modern weapons including nuclear missiles, are deployed in South Korea.

According to some observers, the U.S. attempt to impose its will abroad and to install a regime which would guarantee U.S. interests in this region is seen in its decision to supply Seoul with F-16 combat planes and in its recent warm White House reception for dictator Chon Tu-hwan.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP PROTOCOL--Tokyo, 13 Mar, TASS--A protocol on cooperation in 1981 between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries, the USSR-Japan Society and the House of Japanese-Soviet Friendship in Sapporo has been signed in this administrative centre of Japane's northernmost Hokkaido prefecture. The protocol provides for the further expansion of contacts between these organisations in the field of science and cultural, for the holding of extensive measures to inform the people of Hokkaido about the peaceloving foreign policy of the USSR and the life of Soviet people. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 13 Mar 81 LD]

KABUL NEW TIMES CITED ON REAGAN INTERFERENCE

LD160906 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 16 Mar, TASS--BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports: "U.S. Interference in DRA Internal Affairs" is the title of the editorial of Sunday Kabul NEW TIMES, which reads in part:

The remark made by the U.S. President Ronald Reagan about the arming of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries is a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign, free and independent Afghanistan.

The assertion of the U.S. President made on March 9 in a TV press conference with the reporters was a reflection of the U.S. intention to impose the new U.S. administration's will on the revolutionary countries fighting for their freedom, independence, democracy, social justice and progress.

Since its inception the Reagan administration has been talking from a position of strength showing reluctance in solving the international issues peacefully through negotiations.

It has stepped up its military assistance to the military junta in Salvador against the will of the freedom fighters and masses of people struggling against the oppression of the ruling circles.

Rapid actions have been taken to concentrate arms and military network in Egypt, the whipping up of military build-up in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf areas is a cause of concern for the coastal states. The U.S. military presence is stepped up under the pretext of protecting and safeguarding its vital interests.

The United States of America is now trying to fan up the clashes of the Afghan-Pakistan borders. CIA has been spending millions of dollars to sponsor terrorist activity against Afghanistan. The money is spent to help Pentagon strengthen its presence in our region. Pakistan has already been turned into a U.S. arsenal striving to carry out the political and military designs of imperialists in this part of the world.

The DRA Government in a statement has denounced the open U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the support and military help it is going to give to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

U.S. imperialism, with its adventurist strategy, is endeavouring to undermine the process of detente and escalate the arms race posing great threat to the very existence of the independent countries.

KANIA ADDRESSES DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESS 14 MAR

LD142000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1832 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Mar (TASS)--The 12th Congress of the Polish Democratic Party [SP] opened here today. T. Mlynczak, chairman of the party's Central Committee, who delivered a programmatic-political report at the congress, dwelt on the party's activities and tasks in the process of Poland's socialist renewal.

The Democratic Party, he said, acknowledged the leading role of the party of the working class in society and is making all possible efforts for the cause of strengthening socialist Poland.

S. Kania, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee, made a speech at the congress.

The work of the Democratic Party congress is taking place during a period when Poland's future is being decided he stated. Today, in the face of problems of decisive significance for the country's fate, the PZPR, ZSL (United Peasant Party) and the SP bear the main responsibility for leading Poland out of the crisis, for the working out and implementing a course of socialist renewal. The PZPR is absolutely and unswervingly resolved to carry out the process of renewal and establish guarantees so that deformations [deformatsii] can never again repeat themselves. We are also strong enough, together with our allies, the ZSL and the SP, to come out against those, who while talking of renewal, are planning to turn our country away from the socialist path, to set up a dyarchy in the country and to weaken our alliances with socialist community states. Leading Poland out of the deep crisis is a joint task of our party and her allies: the SP and ZSL.

The speaker said that the state of our economy is very difficult. Many enterprises do not have enough raw and other materials, semi-finished products and electricity. We shall do everything to consolidate the rhythm of productive work and good management in our country. The trade unions--the industrial ones and Solidarity--have a great role to play in this. The matter of exploiting existing reserves is an important one.

The PZPR is struggling for the development of socialist democracy, for strengthening the leading role of the party and for stabilizing the socio-economic situation in the country. We are counting on the cooperation and support of your party as regards all these issues.

The supreme order of the day is concern for the prosperity of our socialist homeland which is and will be the ally of the USSR, a firm link of the socialist community and a coauthor of the achievements of CEMA and of the Warsaw Pact.

The talks which we held with the CPSU leadership during the 26th CPSU Congress have strengthened the ties between our countries, have deepened the understanding of the situation in Poland and of those efforts which we are taking to overcome the crisis and to strengthen Poland as a firm and invincible link of the socialist community.

Further Report on Congress

LD142256 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Mar, TASS--The 12th Congress of the Polish Democratic Party [DP] opened here today. The chairman of the Central Committee of the party, Tadeusz Mlynczak, who made a programme policy report at the congress, dwelt on the activities and the tasks of the party in the process of socialist renovation of Poland.

The Democratic Party, he said, recognizes the leading role of the party of the working class in society and is making every effort to consolidate socialist Poland.

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Stanislaw Kania, spoke at the congress.

The congress of the Democratic Party began its work at a time when Poland's future is being decided, he said. Today, faced with the problems of decisive importance for the destiny of the country, the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party], the UPP [United Peasants Party] and the DP shoulder main responsibility for taking Poland out of the crisis, for developing and implementing the course of socialist renovation.

"The PUWP is indomitably resolved to carry through the renovation and to provide guarantees that the deformations will never recur in future. We are also strong enough in order to come out, at one with our allies--the United Peasants' and the Democratic Parties--against those who, speaking about a renovation, want to swing our country off the socialist road, to establish dual power in the country, to weaken our alliances with the countries of the socialist community."

To take Poland out of the profound crisis is the common task of the PUWP and its allies--the DP and the UPP.

The speaker described the state of the Polish economy as very difficult. Many enterprises lack raw stuff, materials, semi-finished products and electric power. We will do everything to stabilize the pace of labour productivity and good management in the country. A major role in that belongs to trade unions--brach unions and Solidarity. The important thing is the question of utilization of the available reserves.

"The PUWP is working to develop socialist democracy, to strengthen the leading role of the party and to stabilize the socio-economic situation in the country. In the solution of these problems we count on the cooperation and support of your party," Stanislaw Kania said.

"The most important call of the time is concern for the well-being of our socialist motherland, which is and will remain an ally of the USSR, a strong link in the socialist community, actively contributing to the achievements made by the CMEA and the Warsaw Treaty."

"The talks which we held with the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union during the 26th Congress of the CPSU strengthened relations between our parties and deepened the understanding of the situation in Poland and of those efforts which we are making to overcome the crisis and consolidate Poland as a strong and unbreakable link of the socialist community."

AUTOWORKER CITED IN TURN AWAY FROM SOLIDARITY

LD131407 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Mar 81 p 3

[Correspondent B. Stolpovskiy dispatch under the rubric "Reportage From Warsaw": "On a Proven Path"]

[Text] Warsaw--A workday in Warsaw: In the morning there are lines in front of newspaper stands, with papers selling like hotcakes. There is a particularly great deal of talk about the trade unions and the role that they play in resolving the country's vital problems. Those that evaluate soberly the difficult situation in Poland's economy are spoken of approvingly. The economy is experiencing the pernicious consequences of the long period of strikes and general disorganization. Working people react sharply to the continuing attempts by certain elements to press for extremist demands and to the ultimatum-like tone which anarchistic elements and socialism's overt enemies try to adopt.

...Zeran, a working district in northwest Warsaw; it was once an outlying part of the city with a small population and with wide fields and waste dumps. It is now an important industrial region of the capital. Numerous plant buildings extend over hundreds of hectares, where the thousands-strong collective of Warsaw motor vehicle builders works.

The output of this enterprise, which Poles still call the FSO (Fabryka Samochodow Osobowych), has won wide international renown.

The Warsaw motor vehicle plant is an entire city. Boards have been set up on the central avenue with slogans reflecting the mood of the plant workers: "The party's program is the people's program!" "Working people always in the Party!" and another banner: "We built the FSO relying on friendship, assistance and cooperation with the Soviet Union."

Foreman-mechanic Henryk Orzeszek is young, and he has worked at the plant barely 10 years. But he knows well how the first plant in the Polish motor vehicle building--a new sector in the country--was created. The 6 November 1952, when on the eve of the Great October anniversary the first Warszawa passenger car, created under Soviet license, came off the line in the assembly shop where Henryk now works, is inscribed in golden letters in the plant's history.

"The close ties between the people of Warsaw and their Soviet colleagues, particularly the motor vehicle plant workers of Gorkiy, have not been interrupted to this day," my interlocutor said.

The collectives of the FSO and the Gorkiy motor vehicle plant exchange delegations and groups of workers. Nothing and no one can cloud our alliance, Henryk emphasized. We will constantly feel the Soviet people's fraternal assistance and support.

On the lapel of Henryk Orzeszek's jacket is the square purple party badge of the Peoples United Workers Party [PZPP]. A party member and an honored innovator who has won the honorary title of "Best Worker of the Year," he has already accumulated considerable experience of party work and is now bureau secretary of the shop party organization.

"There are 300 communists in our shop's party organization, along with them, all the shop's working people pin great hopes of overcoming the difficulties in the country on the consistent implementation of the decisions adopted by the party and government."

Regardless of trade union allegiance, he continued (the enterprise has both a strong plant organization of the sector trade union of metalworkers and an organization affiliated to Solidarity), the workers believe that the quite unjustified strikes, the nervous situation being created as a result and the making of farfetched demands bring the country's working people nothing but losses running to many billions and a more profound crisis in society and the economy. This is what the majority think.

The Warsaw motor vehicle plant workers, who have known the destructive consequences of work stoppages and strikes, are now making an effort to reestablish the normal work rhythm, increase labor productivity and make good the losses. Our collective, Henryk said, coped with the January plan targets and worked rhythmically in February. The workers are responding with action to the call made from the platform of the eighty party plenum. I am sure that the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] people, extremists and anarchists have no chance of success among us. But at the same time we should not close our eyes to the danger of new attempts to use the Solidarity organization for the purpose of preventing the normalization of the situation in the country. Our choice was made many decades ago. No one can cancel out the successes of socialism. I believe that the trade unions can do a great deal in the struggle for socialist renewal. I myself am a member of the Polish Metalworkers Trade Union. The authority of our trade union organization is growing.

As regards Solidarity, I would like to cite a statement by one of the speakers at the PZPR Central Committee plenum: If certain components and part of the leadership of that organization continue to take an antisocialist path, continue inciting strikes and engage in demagoguery and blackmail, it is quite likely that a significant section of the working class will turn away from it.

Does the Solidarity leadership understand this? At any rate they cannot fail to notice how more and more workers are leaving that organization. The working people are returning to the ranks of their proven, class-based, true trade unions. This is how events are developing at the motor vehicle plant in Warsaw's Zeran District, too. Was it long ago that Solidarity's arrogant leaders were predicting the "disappearance" of the sector trade union's organization at the motor vehicle plant? As the trade union's main board in Warsaw confirmed to me, it now has approximately 5,000 members, who include the most experienced and skilled workers.

JANOS KADAR PRAISES BREZHNEV CONGRESS REPORT

LD151540 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 15 Mar, TASS--Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP), has stated that the 26th Congress of the CPSU is of historical significance in the life of the Soviet people. It has become an outstanding international event.

Speaking at the Seventh Congress of the People's Patriotic Front of Hungary, which opened here, he emphasized that the report delivered at the CPSU's congress by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has attracted universal attention. It sets out an impressive programme for peaceful communist construction. The Hungarian communists wholeheartedly wish the Soviet people successes in translating into life the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

The immense international importance of the supreme forum of the Soviet communists is that in the present-day complex situation the 26th Congress of the CPSU has again resolutely proclaimed the policy of peace. The new peace initiatives put forward at the congress are of great importance for strengthening peace and detente and for restraining the arms race, the speaker pointed out further. The initiatives have produced a profound impression around the world.

We wholeheartedly greet and support the proposals which fully accord with the aspirations of the Hungarian People's Republic and with the interests of the Hungarian people, the Hungarian leader said. As for the further destiny of the new Soviet initiatives it is now up to the West to decide. The public of those countries and the peoples of socialist states rightly expect that concrete replies will be given to these important initiatives.

Hungary, Janos Kadar stressed, together with the other fraternal socialist countries pursues a concerted foreign-policy course towards strengthening peace, security and detente and towards ending the arms race. We come out in favour of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and the development of mutually advantageous and multilateral cooperation. This policy meets our interests and enjoys the people's universal support. This is why we shall continue persistently to follow this policy.

FRG'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER TO VISIT USSR

LD132138 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar,TASS--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy Federal chancellor, minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, is to visit the Soviet Union from April 2 to 4 at the Soviet Government's invitation.

FRG DISAGREES WITH U.S. OVER SOVIET GAS PIPELINE

LD132247 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] The Federal Republic of Germany has expressed disagreement with the United States' move to denounce [as heard] the conclusion of the contract for the construction of a gas pipeline for the delivery of Soviet natural gas to Western Europe. According to Bonn's spokesman, the issue was raised at the talks in Washington between Foreign Minister Genscher and the American administration. The West German Government is of the opinion that there are no grounds to believe that the contracts can lead to West Europe's dependence on the Soviet Union.

PCP'S CUNHAL CITED ON SITUATION IN POLAND

LD152240 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Lisbon, 15 Mar (TASS)--The formation of a democratic majority and a truly patriotic alternative to the present government in Portugal is impossible without the participation of the communists, A. Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], stated in an interview with the weekly JORNAL. To defend and strengthen democracy, he stressed, the unity of all [word indistinct] is necessary, and to this end we are ready, as before, to discuss ways to achieve mutual understanding with the socialist party.

A. Cunhal went on to express serious concern about reports, so far not refuted by the government, regarding the possible deployment of nuclear arms and new missiles in Portugal. Much has been said, he pointed out, about the use of Portuguese ports by U.S. aircraft carriers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. These reports, the PCP general secretary said, can only evoke well-founded concern for the fate of Portugual. It must be kept clearly in view that in the event of a nuclear conflict, if there are nuclear weapons on Portuguese territory, our country would be wiped from the face of the earth. The militaristic adventurists, and especially those who echo them within our country, should recognize clearly that the very existence of Portugal is being put on the cards. We are resolutely against such a course, aimed at subordinating Portugal to the U.S. "hawks," A. Cunhal noted.

"Any subordination to outside forces," the leader of the Portuguese communists stressed, "in the military-political, diplomatic, economic or cultural field, cannot help the defense of our national independence. For this reason we cannot agree with the foreign policy course of the present government."

"As regards the situation in Poland, the PCP general secretary pointed out [illegible] it is the consequence of a whole range of objective and subjective factors. Anti-socialist and reactionary elements have tried to make capital out of the situation which has developed, and have received great support from imperialism. Their aim is not to rectify the errors which have been made, but to cast doubt on the socialist system, he continued. "There is no doubt that Poland is now in a difficult situation and our Polish comrades have quite a few problems, which are aggravated by the difficult economic situation of the country. We are sure that the PZPR and the Polish working people will be able to find the solution to the problems which have arisen and that Poland will remain a socialist state, despite the attempts of certain forces to use the 'difficulties which they have to change the existing order,' "stressed A. Cunhal.

NORDIC COUNCIL DISCUSSES NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PLAN

LD131617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by Yu. Goloshubov under the rubric "On International Topics": "Northern Europe: Consolidating Detente"]

[Text] The 29th session of the Nordic Council--the north European countries' regional organization--has ended in Copenhagen. The session was attended by the prime ministers and foreign ministers of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Iceland and Finland, cabinet members and members of parliament.

The bulk of the questions discussed at the session concerned pan-Scandinavian cooperation in the economic, energy, financial, cultural, transportation and communications spheres. The course of the discussion of all these problems by no means invariably revealed identical views regarding their implementation. The session adopted dozens of recommendations relating to the most diverse aspects of Nordic cooperation.

What distinguished the latest session were the speeches by a whole series of parliamentarians advocating the consolidation of security and detente in northern Europe. In this connection, representatives of Danish, Swedish and Finnish leftwing parties pointed to the importance of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. They proposed holding a special conference or seminar for Nordic countries' parliamentarians to discuss this idea.

Danish parliamentary Deputy E. Strange, from the Socialist People's Party, noted in her speech that the creation of a nuclear-free zone would be a positive contribution by the north European countries to the achievement of the ultimate aim of saving mankind from the nuclear threat. The meeting of Scandinavian countries' parliamentary deputies would contribute to the elaboration of peace-loving foreign policy initiatives.

The Swedish representative spoke in the same vien. Finnish parliamentary Deputy S. Soederstroem said that attempts by certain Danish and Norwegian politicians to distort the significance and motives for the creation of a nuclear-free zone are invalid. The only realistic plan promising genuine security for the peoples of northern Europe is President U.K. Kekkonen's plan.

The Finnish president's proposals have met with widespread support among the most diverse circles in the Scandinavian countries. In conditions when militarist circles in the West, primarily the United States, are trying to force their risky nuclear missile strategy on the Europeans, the idea of turning northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone acquires special significance. The implementation of the idea will help to consolidate peace and stability not just in the northern part of Europe but on the continent as a whole.

The peace-loving public and realistically minded politicians in the Nordic countries advocate the continuation of the detente course and the halting of the arms race. The foreign policy program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress creates a real basis for mankind's peaceful future. It is no accident that the Nordic Council session's discussions focused on the new initiatives put forward in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev's report. In Copenhagen, Finnish Prime Minister M. Koivisto told journalists that L.I. Brezhnev's peace proposals give hope of an improvement in the international situation.

SPAIN DECLARES ATTACHE PERSONA NON GRATA

For reportage of the expulsion of the attache of the Soviet Embassy in Spain, Vladimir Ilich Yefremenkov, see the Spain section of the 13 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

HISTORIAN DISCUSSES CPSU POLICY ON ISLAM, IRAN

First Part of Talk

NC131444 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 13 Mar 81

[First in series of talks by Soviet Historian Viktor Bogoslovskiy on the Soviet stance on Islam]

[Excerpts] On the international scene and in Muslim countries in the East, the Soviet Union always follows a policy of all-embracing support for those countries' struggles against imperialism and for the sake of free and independent progress. The communists actively and fervently support many Islamic ideals, such as the ideal of equality, the struggle against foreign oppression, extortion and bribing, and support of other Islamic ideals.

As we know, the Leninist party of the communists supported Iran's constitutional movement which in general took place under Islamic slogans but was against imperialism, feudalism and the country's despotic regime.

In the early fifties the Soviet Union supported the struggles by the National Front, headed by Dr Mossadeq, and the nationalization of Iran's oil industries. When in February 1979 the Islamic anti-imperialist revolution was victorious, the Soviet Union fervently and zealously congratulated this revolution and supported Iran's Islamic nation. Why? Because Iran's revolution, having overthrown the oppression and injustice of the imperialist monopolies and the shah's despotism which ruled Iran, stood in support for the oppressed and the masses.

Lenin repeatedly stressed that for the communists the main line of political [party] splitting does not pass between believers and nonbelievers but between the oppressed and the oppressors. Lenin wrote: For us the unity of the forces wanting to create paradise on earth is more important than the unity of belief.

As far as paradise on earth is concerned, the CPSU and its Central Committee, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, in their support for the struggles of Muslim nations pursue especially these Lenin directives.

Imperialist circles of the United States of America have adopted a different and hostile stance on Islam. We will discuss this in our next talk.

Second Part of Talk

NC130902 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Second and last in series of talks by Soviet Historial Viktor Bogoslovskiy]

[Excerpts] Experience gained from history proves that the imperialists and reactionaries have always resorted to the distortion of the principles of Islam and, very often, forged these principles in order to fan the flames of hostility and conflict among Muslim nations in order to weaken them and to impose their diktat on them. The great Lenin wrote on this subject: Reactionary bourgeoisie have tried everywhere, and is striving now too, to spread the seed of religious discord and in this way to turn the attention of the masses from basic economic and political problems, which are actually the important things. These remarks by Lenin are confirmed by the present situation of Iran and Afghanistan.

Actually, do the claims by American officials that, allegedly, they respect Islam conform with the killing of clergymen and other Iranian patriots who were victims of the terror by agents of the CIA and SAVAK, the former secret police of the shah? Does the imperialists' chicanery over their imaginary loyalty to Islam conform with the policy of the Israeli occupiers and the hooliganism and injustice which the Israeli militarists commit in Jerusalem?

Fanning the flames of fratricide, supporting puppet regimes and dictatorships, like As-Sadat's regime in Egypt which acts in the guise of Islamic slogans, and feverish efforts to kill the Iranian revolution--this is just an incomplete list of the imperialists' crimes against Muslim countries.

Imam Khomeyni was right in expressing his aversion and saying that the acts of the American Government have nothing in common with the defense of Islam but, on the contrary, help propagate despotism and oppression in the world. Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Khaddam has said: Those who encourage Israel's aggressiveness and give assistance and support to it should be considered enemies of Islam and of Muslims.

Muslim nations and their patriotic leaders, who are very deeply devoted to Islam, have always seriously worked against the perfidious efforts of imperialism and reaction, which want to use religion to rouse a feeling of enmity among nations agitating for peace.

By revealing the hypocritical and criminal policy of imperialism and reaction toward Islam at the 26th CPSU Congress, the communists and the whole of the Soviet people have undoubtedly made a valuable contribution in the serious matter of defending peace and freedom and the progress of Islamic nations.

BREZHNEV MIDEAST PROPOSALS 'KEY TO JUST SETTLEMENT'

LD141322 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 14 Mar 81

["Key to Peace in the Middle East"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar, TASS--TASS news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The international, above all Arab, public, has appraised the proposals put forward at the 26th Congress of the CPSU for ensuring peace and stability in the Middle East as a key to a just settlement in that highly explosive area.

Nobody doubts that the fresh Soviet initiative is a very timely one. As today even the initiators and participants in the Camp David deal cannot deny the obvious fact that it has not brought an inch closer the resolution of the Middle East problem. The attempts of the U.S. diplomacy to turn the anti-Arab collusion started by it into a broader agreement of a capitulatory type, to draw into it, along with Egypt, the other Arab countries have suffered a fiasco. The Camp David policy only encouraged the Israeli expansionists to fresh acts of aggression against Lebanon and Syria, to bandit attacks against the Palestinian refugee camps, the construction of new militarized settlements and toughening of terror on the occupied Arab lands.

A direct outcome of this policy, which was prompted by the striving of the United States to establish its domination in the Middle East, has thus been a fresh aggravation of the situation in the region and the cause of Middle East settlement has been thrown back.

But what is to be done next, how can things get going? Leonid Brezhnev proposed from the rostrum of the highest forum of the Soviet communists to return to a fair collective quest for a comprehensive settlement of this problem on a just and realistic basis. Such a basis must be ensured through putting an end to the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the exercise of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination up to the creation of its own state. The Soviet proposal also provides for ensuring security and sovereignty of all states in that area, including Israel.

A specially convened international conference with the participation of all sides concerned including, of course, PLO, the Arab countries and Israel, could serve as a real way to a Middle East settlement. The Soviet Union is prepared to participate in a constructive spirit and from the positions of goodwill in such a conference in search of ways for resolving complex problems of this region jointly with the United States and the European countries. We are ready, Leonid Brezhnev said, to cooperate with all, who show a sincere striving for ensuring a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Certain circles in Washington were in a hurry to express their hostile attitude to the Soviet proposals. They are trying to present in a distorted light the essence and objectives of the Soviet initiatives, to picture them as almost a "step back" as compared with Camp David, because they regard the Middle East as a "sphere of vital interests" of the United States and believe that a quest for a Middle East settlement is a "monopoly" of U.S. diplomacy. It is even claimed that the Soviet proposals have met with a "sceptical" attitude in the Arab countries. But facts speak to the contrary. Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat has expressed profound gratitude on behalf of the PLO and the entire Palestinian people to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev. He described the proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev as a vivid and convincing demonstration of the USSR's sincere striving for a just Middle East settlement. The Syrian newspaper TISHRIN has described these proposals as the best considered initiative since the times of the Second World War. The foreign ministers of Lebanon and Jordan declared their support for the Soviet proposals. Predictably, only Cairo has taken a different stand, thus once again demonstrating its full dependence on Washington and isolation in the Arab world.

ANNIVERSARY OF END OF JORDAN-UK AGREEMENT NOTED

LD142016 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary: "A Glorious Day in the History of Jordan"]

[Text] The 14th of March is a glorious day in the history of Jordan. The Jordanian-British treaty was abrograted on this day in 1957. This treaty was an injust and inequitable agreement imposed by Britain on the young Jordanian state in 1948. The struggle against it, which was crowned with success in March 1957, justly occupies an important place in the history of the national liberation struggle of the Arab peoples. Britain tried with this treaty to lay a legal basis for the presence of its forces in Jordan and to maintain its bases there. Jordan was forced to grant Britain unlimited use of its land and bases, its airports, ports and roads. The treaty also granted diplomatic status to British and military personnel. The joint Jordanian-British defense administration set up in accordance with the treaty was a joint consultative body in words only. In fact, the British used this administrative organ to establish a base from which to interfere in Jordan's internal affairs.

London's neocolonialist maneuvers stirred up wide indignation in Jordan, and the national liberation movement grew in the country. Slogans calling for the expulsion of the British occupiers from Jordan were raised during demonstrations and strikes. London's attempts to drag Jordan into the Baghdad Pact to protect the strategic, political, economic and military interests of imperialism in the Middle East met with strong resistance. The other Arab peoples supported the legitimate demands of the Jordanian people for the withdrawl of British forces. This demand was firmly supported by the USSR and the other socialist countries. The enemies of Jordanian independence resorted to a show of military force, and great numbers of British forces were massed in Cyprus and then transferred to Jordan. At the same time a false alarm about an external danger was raised. THE DAILY MAIL wrote in January 1957: Oil has been placed on the map. This is similar to the current logic of the Pentagon strategists who insolently declare that the Middle East and the Arab Gulf are spheres of their vital interests. They do this under the same false pretext of an alleged danger to the sources of oil. In fact, imperialism has always strived to control the Middle East. In his report to the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that the imperialists do not like the consolidation of the independence of liberated countries and try through thousands of means and methods to link those countries to them so that they can dispose with more freedom of the natural resources of those countries and use their land in their strategic plans.

But as history indicates, the Arabs will continue to successfully confront the aggressive intrigues of imperialism through the unity of action of all the Arab peoples in the defense of their national interests and with the effective solidarity of the socialist countries in the anti-imperialist Arab struggle. Such unity and solidarity acquire special importance at present when the Arab peoples are forced to continue the struggle for their rights against the forces of imperialism and Zionism and their collusion of the latter against the cause of peace, freedom and independence in the Middle East.

LIBYAN LINKS WITH USSR ON AID TO CHAD DENIED

LD142020 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Beirut, 14 Mar, TASS--The allegations by imperialist forces that it is the Soviet Union that has instructed and continues to instruct Libya to deliver military and other aid to the legitimate government of Chad, are in no way true, said Abd al-Ati al-Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Foreign Relations Bureau of Libya's General People's Committee, in an interview with the weekly AL-KIFAH.

In this case Libya, he said, was guided only by the Organisation of African Unity Charter, the Chad Government's request and the factor of good neighbourhood. Libyan military presence in Chad is not directed against any state and will be immediately ended if that country's legitimate government so wishes, he added. The myth about the "Libyan menace" or a "Soviet menace" to Africa has been invented by imperialism and is being vigorously played up by its puppet African regimes such as the As-Sadat regime in Egypt, the Barre regime in Somalia and others. It is obvious that such myths seek to divert the attention of African peoples away from the real threat posed by imperialism, and to split the Organisation of African Unity.

This is why, Abd al-Ubaydi said, Libya has urged, and continues to urge, the OAU to preserve vigilance against intrigues by imperialism and its puppets, to strengthen the unity of its ranks and to struggle not against invented but quite real dangers posed by American military bases in Egypt, Somalia and Oman, and by the massive U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. The African nations are not interested in the policy of forming military and political blocs with imperialism, pursued by Cairo, Mogadishu and some other states, but in a policy of positive neutrality and consolidation of economic and other cooperation between African countries. It is this kind of policy that Libya adheres to.

GUYANA'S JAGAN CITED ON U.S. INTERVENTION

PY132058 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Report on statement by Cheddi Jagan, secretary general of the Guyanese People's Progressive Party, following the 26th CPSU Congress; date and place not given--with recorded portion in English]

[Text] [Begin Jagan recording in English] The situation in the Caribbean took a positive turn with the revolution in Grenada, with the electoral successes of progressive forces in St Lucia, Arruba and Curacao... [end recording]

Cheddi Jagan said: Events in the Caribbean are developing positively with the success of the Grenada revolution and the victory of progressive forces in the elections held in St Lucia, Arruba and Curacao. Mass struggle has led to the overthrow of the dictatorship in Dominica. The people of Nicaragua have kicked out Somoza, and in Suriname a progressive coup d'etat has swept away the corrupt and reactionary regime.

All these events in a region which is regarded by the United States as its own backyard are exceptionally significant because they are very similar to the revolutionary changes which took place in Asian and African countries, such as Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau in the mid-1970's, or the revolutions in Ethiopia, South Yemen and Afghanistan.

The world power balance in definitely changing. Struggling to prevent these changes, the imperialists have resurrected the cold war, something which is especially important for our part of the world.

As an example of this we could mention the provocative campaign unleashed by the United States in connection with the so-called presence of Soviet troops in Cuba. Everyone knows that a group of Soviet military experts has been stationed in Cuba since the mid-1960's. This group is working in Cuba in line with an accord in effect between the two countries and, as many U.S. military officers have acknowledged, it poses no danger to the United States or world peace.

Nevertheless President Carter stated that the trend of world events is threatening U.S. vital interests. From our viewpoint this means the interests of U.S.-based multinationals. Seeking to comply with this, the Yankees have created the so-called Rapid Deployment Force made up of over 100,000 men who can be thrown into action anywhere in the world.

As to our own part of the world, the general staff of a task force designed to operate in the Caribbean has been set up in Florida. This move included the landing of troops in Guantanamo, Cuba, and military maneuvers which have been carried out throughout the Caribbean, including the arrival of U.S. warships in Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Venezuela, Colombia, and so on.

The feverish activities of the Yankee forces reminds us of the "big stick" policy which U.S. imperialism once developed toward Latin American countries. These activities took a sharp upward trend after the revolution in Grenada. Yankeeland imperialism tried to assemble a special Caribbean security force under the pretext that the young nations of the area lack the strength to protect their sovereignty.

The truth is that these forces were to become the means for intervention in the domestic affairs of Caribbean countries in order to thwart revolutionary actions through the most shameless terrorism. Despite the fact that this project has not found any support in the region, the United States forces the Caribbean countries to purchase arms. It sells these arms to the governments of Barbados, St Vincent and St Lucia. Washington is toying with the idea of creating a reactionary axis made up of the island states, and of assigning to this axis the job of a gendarme.

This is why we are advocating that the Caribbean be converted into a peace area, like the one proposed by the Soviet Union for the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

Cheddi Jagan said: We call for this now that imperialism is resorting more and more to coercive measures in the development of its policy. This is especially evident since the advent of the Reagan administration, which is urging a military solution to problems and hopes to set up puppet regimes capable of protecting Yankee interests.

We wish to state our serious concern over the increase of Yankee imperialist actions in the Caribbean through which it seeks to stop the historical process underway. However, we are certain that these attempts are doomed to failure. Nowadays the people are struggling not only for an improvement of their standard of living but also for the attainment of true freedom.

Finally, Cheddi Jagan stated: We do not want a merely formal independence but true liberation from imperialist monopolies, and I feel that the Reagan administration will be unable to reverse the historical processes of the Caribbean nations.

U.S. 'HATCHING PLANS' FOR ANTI-CUBAN TERRORISM

LD152024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] To the clamor of a high-flown propaganda campaign against terrorism, the Reagan administration is hatching plans for act of terrorism against socialist Cuba. ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that some of President Reagan's advisers insist on the organization of armed raids on Cuba by those forces of the Cuban emigre rabble which have entrenched themselves in the United States. Deriving their inspiration from Washington's cruel policies, these terrorist gangs are making intense preparations at numerous bases and are holding secret meetings for the coordination of efforts aimed at the implementation of anti-Cuban actions. According to the American magazine (?PARIS), these terrorists are armed to the teeth and in their arsenals they even have landing craft.

BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGES TO HEADS OF STATE

LD131824 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Mar, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has sent messages to the heads of state and government of a number of countries drawing their attention to the most important foreign policy proposals of the Soviet Union set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The messages express hope that these new major initiatives of the Soviet Union in the field of foreign policy, directed at strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race, will be given due consideration by the governments of the countries concerned.

LAOS' KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN SPEAKS AT MOLDAVIAN FARM

LD131607 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 3 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[TASS report: "Cordial Meetings on Moldavian Soil"]

[Excerpts] At the present time the Moldavian people, like all Soviet people, are working with inspiration and creativity. Our republic's cities and villages are ablaze with color. On the first day of spring the republic cordially and hospitably greeted the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) delegation [to the CPSU congress] led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR). The following were in the delegation: Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the Politburo, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council; Army Gen Comrade Sisavat Keobouphan, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, minister attached to the office of the prime minister, minister of the interior, war veterans and social affairs and chief of the General Staff of the Lao People's Liberation Army; and Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, LPDR minister of industry and trade.

Arriving with the delegation were Comrade S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; Comrade Vanthong Sengmuang, LPDR ambassador to the USSR; Comrade V.F. Sobchenko, USSR ambassador to the LPDR; and Comrade Yu.Ya. Mikheyev, chief of the Laos sector of a CPSU Central Committee department.

The LPRP delegation was met at Kishinev airport by Comrade P.P. Petrik, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; Comrade G.A.Stepanov, first deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers; Comrade V.G. Kutyrkin, deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan; other officials and also Lao students studying in Moldavian educational establishments.

The welcoming party greeted the guests warmly and fraternally. Girls in national dress presented the Lao comrades with bread and salt and bouquets of flowers.

A motorcade with an escort of honor set off for the city to the residence set aside for the guests. Thousands of Kishinev inhabitants warmly greeted the emissaries of the fraternal country along the whole route.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, planted a tree on Friendship Avenue in the capital's Pushkin Park and signed Kishinev's book of honored guests.

In the afternoon the delegation went to Strashenskiy Rayon. Among the large tracts of vineyards which the guests passed stretched the village of Romaneshty. The cosy white stone houses and multistory buildings, the administrative building and beautiful house of culture lining asphalted streets--all this has made it the equal of a well-built modern city.

Romaneshty is the center of the sovkhoz-plant of the same name. Its collective is successfully tackling food and social tasks. All the necessary social amenities have been created for the workers here.

The cars carrying the Lao friends and their accompanying comrades drove onto the central street decked with garlands of flags, slogans and banners. "Implement the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions!" was inscribed on one of them decorating the administrative building of the sovkhoz plant.

Village inhabitants and leaders of Strashenskiy Rayon awaited the dear guests in the square. They greeted the representatives of the fraternal Lao people with a loaf of magnificent Moldavian bread and in keeping with tradition with a glass of renowned Romaneshty wine.

Greeted with applause, the delgation and officials accompanying it and also Comrade S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; Comrade P.P. Petrik, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; Comrade G.A. Stepanov, first deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers; Comrade V.G. Kutyrkin, deputy chairman of the Moldavian CP Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan--headed through a human corridor of those assembled to the guest reception hall.

The village house of culture was in festive array. Banners bore the inscription in Russian and Lao "Long live Soviet-Lao friendship!" Those present greeted with tumultuous applause the LPRP delegation and the comrades accompanying it. The Soviet-Lao friendship meeting held here was opened by Comrade V.Z. Solodilov, secretary of the sovkhoz-plant party committee.

Those present greeted Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan's appearance on the rostrum with warm applause.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan's Speech

Dear Comrade Semen Kuzmich Grossu!

Dear comrades!

The LPRP delegation which is participating in the 26th CPSU Congress' work is exceptionally glad to visit the beautiful, flourishing and hospitable Moldavian SSR. First of all allow me on behalf of the delgation members and all the Lao people to convey warm greetings and to express sentiments of fraternal soldarity to Moldavia's people and, through them, to all Soviet people. Also permit me to express sincere thanks to the leaders and all the working people of Kishinev city and the Romaneshty Sovkhoz-plant for the warm reception accorded to our delegation. [applause]

Comrades! The Soviet people are currently in the midst of a great festival--the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet communists' forum and the presence there of numerous delegations from various countries' fraternal parties generated tremendous interest among the world public. The congress has summed up the results of the successes achieved by Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, a great friend of the Lao people. [Applause] The congress has also defined an impressive program for further communist building in your country and for the preservation of peace throughout the world.

The implementation of "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" will enable the Soviet people to take a major new step in all spheres of economic and cultural building and to raise production efficiency and work quality considerably and will promote the further improvement of the Soviet people's well-being.

Your country's brilliant achievements in all sectors of the economy, science, technology culture and education and also its tremendous defense potential have made the Soviet Union a leading world power capable of decisively repulsing any of the imperialists' intrigues and inflammatory actions. It is a bulwark of peace and a reliable support for all forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. [applause]

The Lao people take pride in the fraternal Soviet people's remarkable achievements as their own. We are convinced that Soviet communists and the entire heroic, industrious Soviet people, relying on the successes achieved, will work persistently to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and will scale new heights in creating the material and technical base of communism in their country, which will thus make an even weightier contribution to the cause of the revolutionary process and universal peace and will continue to fulfill their international duty with honor. [applause]

Comrades! During our stay in the Soviet Union we have had an opportunity to familiarize ourselves with the Soviet people's tremendous and comprehensive achievements during the years of Soviet power. At the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow we listened with interest to the speech of Comrade S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, in which he spoke of the Moldavian people's successes in the past 5-year period. Thanks to its high rates of industrial and agricultural development, formerly backward Moldavia has been transformed into a rich, flourishing region with diversified industry and a powerful modern agroindustrial complex. In a short period a thousands-strong army of skilled workers and scientific and technical cadres was trained here. This has been an important condition in the stable, continuous development of social production and the growth of its efficiency. Together with other factors this has enabled Moldavia to rank with the industrially developed countries of Europe. [applause]

Moldavia's remarkable achievements in the friendly family of the peoples of the land of the soviets are a vivid example of the implementation in practice of the CPSU's Leninist policy aimed at the rapid, harmonious development of all the USSR's republics and regions and of ensuring a happy, prosperous life for Soviet people and the building of a communist society. Moldavia's successes, just like those of the other republics, and the rich experience accumulated during the Soviet state's over 60-year long existence serve for our people as a remarkable example and a powerful incentive in the struggle against economic backwardness and for a happy life. [applause]

We warmly congratulate Moldavia's working people on their successes in the cause of filfilling the plan for the republic's socioeconomic development in the 10th 5-Year Plan and at the same time express the confidence that, under the Communist Party's leadership, the industrious and resourceful Moldavian people will achieve new and even finer successes in the cause of implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and will make their contribution to strengthening the might of the Soviet Union, which is the hope and support of all the peoples struggling for peace and socialism. [applause]

Dear comrades! The Lao people's victories gained in the struggle gainst colonialism and U.S. imperialism and the creation of the LPDR on 2 December 1975 opened a new epoch in our country's history--an epoch of independence, freedom and socialism. The 5 years which have passed have been years of difficult tests for our young republic.

The imperialists, great-power Beijing hegemonists and other reactionaries used various types of insidious methods to overthrow and eliminate the new order in Laos. But thanks to the LPRP's resolute leadership, our people have been able to thwart all our enemies' intrigues and dark plans, defended their motherland's independence and preserved the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia and are proceeding along the path of socialism with a confident step. (prolonged applause)

We have had to resolve a number of complex problems in the intervening years. The consequences of a destructive war and a colonial past, as well as the natural calamities which befell our country in successive years are a serious brake on the LPDR's development. Lack of experience in running and managing the national economy also had an effect in the first years of the transitional period. Our cadres of skilled workers, experts and leaders are still few in number and do not meet the requirements and tasks facing us. At the same time the nation's new potential, which under the previous regime had long lain dormant, opened up under the new system.

Nevertheless, our successes in the economic and cultural spheres are quite considerable and impressive. This is a reliable guarantee of Laos' ongoing development which no one can stop. Our country has now begun to implement its first 5-year socioeconomic development plan for 1981-85. This plan envisages fast rates for the development of production, a steady improvement in the working people's living standard and the strengthening of the country's defense might.

We are confident that, with our persistent labor and creative energy, unity with Vietnam and Kampuchea and help from and cooperation with the fraternal Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and all our friends in the world, our people will be able to defend their country's independence, safeguard the cause of building socialism and fulfill their international duty. (applause)

Comrades! We value the friendship and solidarity which link the peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union. We esteem highly the tremendous and effective help and support which the CPSU and the entire Soviet people give us. Unconditional reliance on the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries is a fundamental principle of our foreign policy since only on these conditions is it possible to speak of successfully developing the socialist revolution in Laos and safeguarding its role as a firm link in the socialist system. We will do our utmost for the further strengthening and flourishing of friendship and cooperation between our peoples in the name of peace and socialism. (prolonged applause)

Long live Lao-Soviet friendship! (applause)

Long live the heroic Soviet people! (applause)

Long live the CPSU--the great Lenin's party! (applause)

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism! (tumultuous, prolonged applause, all stand.)

After the meeting hundreds of people gave the guests a warm send off.

In the evening the delegation members attended the opening of a festival of arts of the peoples of the USSR--the 15th Mertsishor Music Festival. The people gathered for the festival in the hall of Kishinev's Oktombriye Palace greeted the fraternal country's envoys with fervent, prolonged applause.

On 2 March the Lao comrades visited one of the republic's largest industrial enterprises--the Kishinev tractor plant--and inquired about the organization of production and the working people's working and leisure conditions.

The delegation then toured the Moldavian SSR exhibition of national economic achievements. The exhibits presented here eloquently attest to the impressive successes achieved by the Moldavian people in economic, cultural and social building and recount the prospects for developing the republic's national economy. The Lao friends also visited the Moldavian CP Central Committee's political enlightenment house.

In the afternoon the LPRP delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, and those accompanying the delegation left for Moscow. The guests were seen off at Kishinev airport by Comrade P.P. Petrik, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; Comrade G.A. Stepanov, first deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers; Comrade V.G. Kutyrkin, deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, and other officials and also by Lao students studying at Moldavian educational establishments.

GUYANA'S JAGAN HAILS BREZHNEV'S PEACE PROPOSAL

PY131644 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] A delegation of Guyana's People's Progressive Party led by its secretary general Cheddi Jagan has attended the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow. This is what Cheddi Jagan has to say to you: [passage indistinct]

I believe that the 26th CPSU Congress took place in an atmosphere of great optimism. The impressive results of the recently prepared 5-year plan were made public and prospects for the future development of Soviet economy and well-being were outlined.

The state of things in the Soviet Union offers a sharp contrast with what is happening in capitalist countries. Unemployment and inflation have been the most outstanding features of the current situation of the capitalist world. In this regard, the congress clearly proved to the world that only socialism and, most especially, communism are capable of resolving the burning problems which the working people of the capitalist countries are seeking to solve. This is one of the lasting (?achievements) of the 26th CPSU Congress which showed the path toward development not only to the Soviet people but to all those who hope to improve their standards of living throughout the world.

Still another achievement of the 26th CPSU Congress is that it has placed peace among the main goals of world development. The peace issue is a growing concern for all human beings who are worried about the Western arms race.

When Comrade Brezhnev spoke about peace he was not talking about peace for Soviets alone; his call was addressed to humanity as a whole, a humanity longing for peace and stability.

I cannot neglect to mention another issue which was brought up at the congress: the unity of the socialist community, the expansion of fields of cooperation among the socialist states and the strengthening of their joint efforts aimed at the well-being of humanity.

We are interested in strengthening the power and economy of the worldwide socialist system. The sight of this group of states united for the attainment of the same noble objectives imbues us with hope for the final victory of socialism.

The socialist community is made up of the most progressive forces of the world. Together they are opposing the imperialist threat of plunging the world into another war; they are repelling the attacks which the reactionaries of the world are launching against the freedom and independence of the peoples, especially those of developing nations.

The world socialist community is the main stronghold of world peace. It is not for nothing that the 26th CPSU Congress approved concrete Soviet proposals aimed at easing worldwide tensions. Among other things, Soviet leader Brezhnev proposed the creation of an international scientific committee which would be charged with studying the possible consequences of a thermonuclear war. He also proposed calling a special UN meeting to negotiate the curbing of the arms race, the reduction of military expenditures, etc.

It is quite enlightening that these USSR peace proposals have been made at the very time when the capitalist countries, such as the UK and the United States, have increased their budgets for the arms race even at the expense of social services. In view of this our satisfaction over Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for mobilizing the international community toward [word indistinct] and avoiding war, is logical.

The honorable persons of the capitalist countries cannot remain indifferent toward Soviet proposals, since these offer realistic ways to overcome the economic crisis with which the Western world is struggling and to improve the living and working standards of the common man.

Only the end of the absurd and excessive development of the tools of death will guarantee the Western peoples decent pensions, free lunches in schools, and will stop the decline of the standards of living.

This is not difficult to understand. As Comrade Brezhnev said: Let us gather around a table and put an end to the devastating arms race and to the pointless squandering of human and material resources.

BAHRAINI FRONT MEMBER PRAISES BREZHNEV PEACE PLAN

LD132315 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] The peoples of the Arab Gulf continue to laud the program presented by Leonid Brezhnev for guaranteeing peace in the region. 'Abdallah 'Ali, member of the Bahraini National Liberation Front, spoke on this at the 26th CPSU Congress. He said that Leonid Brezhnev's initiative fully responds to the objectives of the peoples' struggles and that work for the realization of the initiative is a struggle task for the Bahraini National Liberation Front.

'Abdallah 'Ali said: The Bahraini National Liberation Front considers the defense of the legitimate aspirations of our Bahraini people as the primary cause. Our Bahraini people aspire to complete independence. For this reason, we struggle for the realization of this aspiration.

Our people attained their independence in 1971. But this independence has been tied to signing a military treaty with the United States, which renders it incomplete. Thus the primary task of our struggle is the liquidation of American bases in Bahrain as well as all the imperialist monopolies, multinationals and the intelligence organs present in our country. Only when these tasks are realized can we say that our country is truly and completely independent.

The basic issue for which we struggle is that of democracy--that our people enjoy all their democratic freedoms. True, a constitution was promulgated in our country in 1973 guaranteeing a minimum degree of democracy. But the authorities have tried to freeze this constitution since 1975 and still are trying. We thus must struggle to insure that the Bahraini authorities will respect this constitution and act according to it.

The other issue for which we struggle is, naturally, that of halting all acts of terror and arrests by the intelligence organs, who are pushing the strugglers into prisons and detention camps where they are exposed to torture and physical liquidation. Our basic concern is first to liquidate these repressive organs and second, secure the release of all detainees and the repatriation of all exiles and deportees.

These are the three issues which we, in the liberation front, focus upon. Thus the central issue is that of liquidating the American military presence which, of course, is the cause of all these setbacks. The American military presence is what bolsters and defends the multinational monopolies and what bolsters the organs of repression. It is also what prevents our people from enjoying their democratic freedom.

Why do we consider the proposals of Comrade Brezhnev for the liquidation of all imperialist bases in the Gulf area as our struggle task? This is because we essentially know that when our country and the entire Gulf area become free of the imperialist presence, we will become capable of determining what we want and decide on the regime under which we want to live.

PRAVDA LISTS SENDERS OF MESSAGES TO CPSU CONGRESS

LD160953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 4

[Unattributed report under the general headline "Foreign Greetings in Connection With the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] In connection with the congress greetings have been received from the central committees and other leading organs of a number of parties and organizations, some represented at the congress and others not. These were:

The Portuguese Communist Party
The Communist Party of the United States
The German Communist Party
The Communist Party of Greece
The Yemeni Socialist Party
The Frelimo Party, Mozambique
The Congolese Labor Party
The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation
The Communist Party of Argentina
The Mexican Communist Party
The Communist Party of Norway
The Communist Party of the Netherlands
The Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin
President K.D. Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia
The Democratic Union of the Mali People
The All People Congress of Sierra Leone
The Socialist Party of Australia
The Communist Party of Venezuela
The New Zealand Socialist Unity Party
The Communist Party of Turkey
The Paraguayan Communist Party
The Martinique Communist Party
The Communist Party of Bangladesh
The Communist Party of Malta
The Communist Party of Ecuador
The Communist Party of Saudi Arabia
The Iraqi Communist Party
The Dominican Communist Party
The Socialist Party of the Working People of Nigeria
The editors of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA
The Finnish People's Democratic League
The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (Main Command)
The Vanguard of the Peoples' Liberation War organization--As-Sa'iqah (Syria)
The Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman
The Pakistani Socialist Party
The Chilean Worker-Peasant Party, MAPU
The Socialist Workers Party of Turkey
The African Independence Party of Senegal
The Popular Front of Workers, Peasants and Students of Peru
The Asian and African Countries Solidarity Organization
The Arab People's Congress
The Trade Union Federation of the Revolutionary Working People of Madagascar
The Mexico-USSR Institute of Friendship and Cultural Exchange
The Sweden-USSR Society
The Peruvian-Soviet Association for Cultural Ties
The Nepalese-Soviet Friendship Association
The Finland-Soviet Union Society
The Burmese-Soviet Association of Friendship and Cultural Ties
The Palestinian-Soviet Friendship Society
The Denmark-USSR Society
The All-Cyprus Committee for the Defense of Peace
The Chilean Solidarity Committee in Cuba
The Finnish Communist Party Turku District Committee
The Turku District trade union organization
The participants in a mass meeting of working people in Tampere city (Finland) and many others.

All the greetings received were published in the bulletin issued for the congress delegates.

COMPARISON OF LE DUAN MEETING WITH BREZHNEV

A comparison of the item entitled "Further Report on Delegate Comments, Activities," and subtitled "Brezhnev Meets Le Duan" published in the 11 March 1981 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page P 9 with the report published in PRAVDA of 11 March 1981 reveals the following variation:

On page P 9, PRAVDA concludes the eighth paragraph with an additional phrase making it read"...to the USSR and other issues."

EDITORIAL VIEWS PARTY'S VANGUARD ROLE IN SOCIETY

LD160847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Vanguard of the Soviet People"]

[Text] The Soviet people inseparably link with their dear party the impressive achievements in communist building and the successes in the struggle for peace of which the 26th CPSU Congress spoke. The mind, honor and conscience of our epoch is what Lenin called the party.

"The 26th congress has once again shown that the CPSU is a powerful, healthy and mature collective," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his congress closing speech. "Communists are indeed the unyielding pivot of our society, its living soul. They are the genuinely revolutionary vanguard of the people."

The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report contains a detailed analysis of the development of the party at the present stage and confirms the conclusion that in the period of mature socialism its role in the life of society is growing. The party of communists is growing, strengthening and maturing at the same time as our society develops. The congress noted that during the report period CPSU membership increased by 1.8 million. Now there are 17.48 million communists in the party. The best and most advanced representatives of the Soviet people are joining the party's ranks. In the last 5 years over 1.5 million workers have joined the party which amounts to 59 percent of the party reinforcements. Over 10 percent of the reinforcements were kolkhoz members. The influx into the party of representatives of the Soviet intelligentsia has continued. Almost three-fourths of those accepted into the CPSU in these years were members of the Lenin Komsomol.

The numbers of those wishing to enter the party are growing all the time, which is perfectly understandable and natural. However the CPSU is not going all out for growth but approaches the admission of new reinforcements with exactingness. It is making better use of the probationary period for checking out the political, professional and moral qualities of the entrants and is increasing its exactingness toward every party member. The congress once again stressed: The atitutde to people who behave unworthily and violate the CPSU rules and the norms of party morality has been, is and will be uncompromising. No indulgence is admissible when it is a question of the honor and prestige of our party and the purity of its ranks!

Great attention was devoted at the congress to further improving the style and methods of party leadership. This is a question which is important for the whole party and the whole people. The direct obligation of every party committee is to be guided daily and strictly by Leninist norms and demands.

The party is taking pains to enhance the role and responsibility of republican, kray, oblast, okrug, city and rayon party organizations. During the report period much that was valuable and instructive appeared in their work. At the same time the congress also revealed great unused potential. Energetic and competent party leadership is of decisive significance in improving work results and eliminating shortcomings. This is the question: If every party organization uses all the reserves in its sector and brings due order into everything, then the affairs of the whole country will progress still further too.

A special role here belongs to the primary party organizations--the party's basic elements. There are now 414,000 of them in the CPSU. They are invested with the right to monitor the activity of the administration or the work of the apparatus and it is important for communists to make better and fuller use of this right. Whether it is a question of cadre problems, of fulfilling economic plans or of improving people's working and everyday living conditions, the party organizations are called on to display greater principledness and to firmly pursue the party line.

The essence of party leadership is selecting people and verifying execution. In recent years much has been done to further improve the qualitative makeup and placement of leading cadres and to improve their qualifications. National economic experts have been more actively promoted to party work. At the same time the political training of these comrades must be improved and they must be assisted in acquiring the necessary skills and experience. The creation of a reliable reserve of cadres has been and remains an important task.

Monitoring the execution of adopted decisions must also be intensified. The art of leadership does not consist in the lavish production of directives at the drop of a hat. After taking a decision it is necessary to secure its implementation without fail within the set deadlines. This should also be assisted through systematic and effective monitoring from above and below simultaneously.

The congress directed the party organizations toward comprehensive improvement of intra-party life. What is meant primarily is increasing the activeness of communists and their responsibility for their work, for everything that is done in the party and country. On the basis of democratic centralism, which is the strict norm of our party's life, still closer links between the center and the regions, between the party's leading organs and the party masses, ought to be ensured. Intraparty information organized on a broad footing will assist this. Working people's letters and suggestions are of tremendous significance as a channel for live communication with the masses. The party calls for the further development of criticism and self-criticism and for establishing in all party organizations a spirit of implacability toward shortcomings.

There are crucial tasks in the sphere of ideological and political-educational work. The many new phenomena and circumstances of modern life need to be properly taken into account and the tremendous potential of our propaganda needs to be used more fully. In effect it is a question of restructuring many sectors of ideological activity. The congress noted that we must strive to make its content more topical and make its form meet present requirements and needs.

Soviet people look to the future with confidence because at the country's helm there stands the perspicacious and tested leader--Lenin's party. Monolithically rallied together, armed with the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism and united by indissoluble bonds with the whole people, it is worthily fulfilling its lofty mission. Our people trust their dear party and know that the path it is pointing out is the only correct path!

SHIBAYEV DISCUSSES TU'S ROLE, INTERNATIONAL TIES

LD141100 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar, TASS--The Soviet trade unions maintain ties with trade unions in more than 130 countries of the world, says the article by Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR (AUCCTU), which was published in the KOMMUNIST journal.

"The rich experience of business contacts of many years of our trade unions with the organizations of the working people in the capitalist and developing countries, Shibayev pointed out, "is convincing evidence of their common vital interests, of a deepening of mutual understanding and cooperation on a broad range of problems of trade union struggle. This experience is excellent proof of Lenin's pronouncement that ideological divergencies in the trade union movement cannot be an insurmountable obstacle for joint actions by the trade unions."

In the process of strengthening and development of the world socialist system, the AUCCTU chairman pointed out, the forms and contents of internationalist solidarity of the working people have been qualitatively enriched.

The ties of the Soviet trade unions with the trade unions in the fraternal socialist countries help exchange experience successfully in the development of the creative initiatives of the masses in improvement of the conditions of work, every-day life of factory and office workers, in an improvement of their well-being.

"This business-like and sincere trade union cooperation is developing on the basis of a common social system, the vital interests and objectives of the peoples of the socialist countries, the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism."

"The Soviet trade unions attach much significance to the development of the working class solidarity with the trade union movement of the socialist countries," Shibayev writes. "Of tremendous significance are joint actions by trade unions against the threat of a new war, for strengthening detente, reducing military budgets and ending the arms race."

The leader of the Soviet trade unions pointed out the importance of preparations for a world trade union conference on socio-economic aspects of disarmament, the initiative of whose convocation was put forward by the Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions. This conference, Shibayev stresses, "may considerably draw closer the stands of the trade unions of various trends in the vital cause of the struggle for peace, against the sinister nuclear arms race, which gobbles up annually more than 500,000 million dollars."

ROMANOV, KISELEV ATTEND PARTY AKTIV MEETINGS

LD131450 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting of the Leningradskaya Oblast party organization aktiv opened in Tauride Palace today. In Minsk, a meeting of the Belorussian party aktiv opened. Communists are discussing the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks to implement its decisions.

Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, delivered a report at the party aktiv meeting. In Minsk, Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee [as heard--presumably, also delivered a report].

Further on Romanov

LD132104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Leningrad--Presenting a report to a meeting of the town and oblast party aktiv, Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Leningrad party organizational committee said that the CPSU Central Committee report is a document of creative Marxism-Leninism and a weighty contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism. Profoundly and comprehensively, clearly and convincingly, it gives a sincere and scientific analysis of the internal life of the country, of the contemporary international situation and of the world revolutionary process.

ALIYEV PARTICIPATES IN AZERBAIJAN POLITICAL DAY

LD132218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] A united political day in Azerbaijan today was devoted to propaganda and documents about the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Meetings with delegates to the forum of the country took place at works, building sites and the republic's sovkhoz and kolkhoz. Conversations took place on ways of fulfilling the tasks determined by the guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR.

Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Azerbiajan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in activities of the political day. United political days took place today in a number of other republics and in many oblasts.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN STUDENTS IN MOSCOW

LD131445 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[Report by GRUZINFORM special correspondents Ye. Vorobeychik and T. Mamaladze: '"You Are Our Republic's Future'"]

[Excerpts] On 27 February in Moscow E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, met with students and postgraduate students from the Georgian SSR who are studying in Moscow.

The young people and all those assembled greeted Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze warmly, cordially and with prolonged applause when the person conducting the meeting gave him the floor.

We delegates to the party congress have come here from the Kremlin Palace, E.A. Shevardnadze said. And we feel as though our work is still continuing: So much does your warm, interested talk remind us of the atmosphere of the party forum. It can be seen from your speeches how great the interest is in its work, and this interest is natural. Both we congress delegates and you young men and women now familiarizing yourselves with its materials--we are all participants in a great event, for the CPSU Central Committee report delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the delegates' speeches raised the most acute, painful questions of the world today and indicated ways of resolving many problems. He who is seriously thinking of the future of his country and his republic should study in depth and in a creative manner the documents of our party's 26th congress.

The young student body's responsible attitude toward its future civic and professional mission was manifested particularly graphically at today's meeting. It was pleasant to see how freely, intelligently, and graphically and with what clear understanding of the long term you have talked here of yourselves, your study and your plans for the future. We are pleased that Georgia is represented in Moscow by such worthy young people.

The republic's student body, like all Georgian working people, is proud of the high assessment of our socioeconomic achievements given at the congress. Perhaps never before in Soviet Georgia's entire history has such a high forum as this one assessed so highly the activity of the republican party organization and all communists and all working people of the Georgian SSR. However, you must know that although the republic is on the way up, our growth is still coming about through quantitative factors: We are expanding production and constructing new enterprises and farms.... In the 11th 5-Year Plan we must put into operation the factor of intensive economic management. In this connection our science is faced with very great tasks. In the near future we plan to hold a Georgian CP Central Committee plenum which will outline ways of accelerating scientific and technical progress in the republic's economy. It would be no bad thing if you future specialists, organizers and commanders of production were to send your proposals and take part in preparing the plenum.

A number of questions concerning the improvement of the students' conditions of study and daily life were raised at the meeting. All these questions will undoubtedly be studied attentively in order to take the necessary steps with regard to them. Meetings like this one, E.A. Shevardnadze stressed, must become regular and be of a more business-like and specific nature and the leaders of the leading sectors of the national economy and masters of Georgian literature and art must be invited to them.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze cordially thanked all those assembled for the warm congratulations expressed at the meeting in connection with his award of the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and wished the students and postgraduate students excellent study and successes and happiness in their lives.

BACKGROUND OF 'HUMAN RIGHTS' SPOKESMAN REPORTED

LD141246 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Vilnius, 14 Mar,TASS--A new hero--"champion of human rights" Vladas Sakalis--has been made in Washington. His name has appeared in the press of the USA, Canada and some other countries. He is invited to address believers in Roman Catholic churches and even children. The bourgeois press is zealously advertising him, trying to convince its readers of the hard lot in the USSR of such people as Vladas Sakalis.

Newspapers of Soviet Lithuania have shed true light on the life of this "champion of human rights." With this aim they had to use...militia records, as Vladas Sakalis is notorious in Lithuania as a thief, who was sentenced to prison more than once.

He started with stealing car wheel caps in his childhood, then he turned a burglar. Together with A. Pauksote-Karosas (four convictions for stealing) and N. Borodulin (three convictions), he broke into the apartment of noted athletes the Alesiunas brothers, and then into the apartment of L. Bogayena, from whom he stole a fur coat and shoes.

From February 10 to April 27, 1973, the gang broke into the apartments of V. Doroshevich, V. Trieigis, O. Rudzinskaite, V. Sukis and P. Elzbutas in Vilnius. Thus they robbed six apartments in the course of two months odd, after which the gang went to Tallinn, where, as Vladas Sakalis himself testified, they "worked" for several days.

"I am guilty, I am very much guilty," he confessed to the public prosecutor of the Lenin district in the city of Vilnius. "I had an opportunity to live a normal, family life. I have spoiled my own life and the life of my wife." He repented and even promised to reform: "I have no wish to be a scoundrel."

But those were only empty words. Then Vladas Sakalis, made an attempt to rob, wielding a gun, a Roman Catholic priest. Once he was on the point of stabbing a woman, who loved him and was trying to save him from heavy drinking and stealing. But he could not and did not wish to do anything. He could only contrive master-keys for breaking into other people's apartments. Vladas Sakalis was several times in prison in the period from 1961 to 1978.

It has been learnt with surprise in Soviet Lithuania that the criminal activity of Vladas Sakalis was highly appraised in the USA and some other countries. Last year Victoria Mongiard, a spokesman for the White House extended personal congratulations from President Carter to the participants in the march, among whom was also Sakalis. MP's in the Canadian Ontario Province invited the professional thief for their meeting. Conservative F. Welch was so delighted and enthusiastic to see such a guest, that he declared: Vladas Sakalis is a symbol of disinterested service to duty and self-sacrifice."

MP Welch needed some symbol, but he could not find close at hand anybody else, but the thief and drunkard V. Sakalis. And thus a criminal has won the reputation of a "champion of human rights."

ALEKSANDROV ARTICLE URGES INCREASED ATOMIC ENERGY

LD131248 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0919 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Mar (TASS)--Reserves of oil in the Soviet Union "are still sufficiently great and the need to import it does not arise now nor will it in the future", stressed Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in an article carried by KOMMUNIST.

Writing on the "prognoses" often expressed in the foreign press that the Soviet Union will allegedly be "compelled not later than 10 years from now to purchase oil abroad," Aleksandrov says: "The purpose of these 'reports' is solely to instill into the conscious of peoples a doubt as to the stability of our economy. However, our country has at its disposal sufficient resources of oil and gas not only for its own use...but also for continuing the export of energy on a useful scale."

At the same time the author points to the need to change the structure of using oil, gas and coal, having in mind the reduced share of oil as fuel and a "substantially higher" share of coal in the country's fuel-energy balance.

"At present," the article says, "oil amounts to 45 percent and, together with gas, to over 70 percent in the mining of natural fuels and the share of coal amounts to only 25 percent."

Academician Aleksandrov stresses that the "whole deficit in the fuel-energy balance should in the future be made good at the expense of a substantial increase in the share of atomic power."

The author reminds that the 26th party congress has set the task to achieve by 1985 the generation of power at 1,550 to 1,600 billion kwh, with atomic power stations producing 230 to 235 billion kwh.

COAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY ACCEPTS WORKERS' CRITICISM

LD151418 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] The Ministry of the Coal Industry of the USSR views as just the criticism made by workers in a large coal-mining area in Kazakhstan. The workers wrote a letter to the press in which they asked for a more rapid development of the catering services and also childcare centers. The ministry plans to build a large amount of housing floor space for miners and also new schools, kindergartens, hospitals and sanatoria.

BRIEFS

GAS EXTRACTION--By the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress gas extraction at the Urengoy gas deposit in Tyumenskaya Oblast had reached 210 million cubic meters a day. By the end of the 5-year plan period the daily rate of extraction at the deposit will have increased by a further 500 million cubic meters. The testing of a pipeline to open the way for gas to reach the industrial centers of the country's European area has been completed in the Urengoy tundra. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 13 Mar 81 LD]

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 11-15 MARCH

LD120158/LD160230 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 11-15 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

11 March

The inspection of equipment for spring fieldwork is in progress on farms in Volgogradskaya Oblast. A total of 2.5 million ha of spring crops will be sown this year. (0100 GMT)

Farmers in the southern rayons in Kirgizia have started the selective sowing of spring grain crops. (0500 GMT)

Spring sowing is in progress in nine union republics. The sowing of perennial grasses and early grain crops has been completed in Turkmenia. Spring sowing is in progress in the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray and in the autonomous republic of the Northern Caucasus. Farms in Dzhambulskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan are engaged in the sowing of early summer crops, which will occupy over 230,000 ha. This year there was an improvement in the overhaul of machinery at the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes: 97 percent of the plows and cultivators are ready for fieldwork. Tractors have been readied particularly well in Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Estonia, Stavropolskiy Kray and Moskovskaya and Chimenkentskaya Oblasts. The K-700 type tractors are being prepared slowly in the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. (1900 GMT)

14 March

Sowing has begun in the Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts of southern Kazakhstan, where machine operators have taken machinery onto the fields. They are sowing perennial grasses, barley and spring wheat. They are to sow more than 1 million ha. (1200 GMT)

Fieldwork is in progress in the North Caucasus. Thanks to a short period of warm weather in February and March the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the south of the RSFSR have already sown more than 50,000 ha with early grain and feed crops. The greater part of work is completed in Krasnodarskiy Kray; in the autonomous republics of the North Caucases a considerable part of the sown area is laid to alfalfa. Everywhere in the farms this spring the sowing of valuable feed crops with a high protein content will be extended. In Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR the first hundred ha are laid to early potatoes. (1600 GMT)

15 March

Over 30,000 Moldavian machine operators have completed training at courses organized by the council of kolkhozes of the republic and have obtained the right to work in industrial fields. Sowing of corn is in progress in Uzbekistan and is gradually moving to the northern rayons of the republic. Farms in the Chu Valley in Kirghizia are carrying out fieldwork in an organized manner. Farmers in the republic plan to produce a total of 1,450,000 tons of grain crops this year. (0500 GMT)

Sowing of early spring crops is in progress in the Kuban. The mechanizers of Stavropolskiy and south Kazakhstan are already in the fields sowing grain crops. The most important matter for farmers at present is preparation of machinery. This is being done slightly faster than last year. At the beginning of March 89 percent of tractors, 97 percent of cultivators, 96 percent of seed drills and 81 percent of trucks were ready for fieldwork. (2105 GMT)

COSMOS-1258 LAUNCHED 14 MAR; MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

LD160852 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar, TASS--Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1258, was launched in the Soviet Union on Saturday. It carries scientific instrumentation designed to carry on the exploration of outer space.

The sattelite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial orbital period--98 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface--1,032 km, the minimum distance--322 km, and orbital inclination--65.8 degrees.

The scientific research provided for by the programme has been accomplished.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MANNED SOYUZ T-4 MISSION

Docking Completed

LD140026 Moscow TASS in English 0022 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, Mar 14, TASS--The Soyuz T-4 space ship docked with the Salyut-6--Progress 12 orbital complex yesterday at 23 hours 33 minutes Moscow time.

After checking the airtightness of the docking unit Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh transferred to the Salyut 6 station.

The crew will conduct additional checks of onboard systems and equipment, carry out maintenance measures and replace individual instruments and devices to ensure the station's further operation in the piloted mode. The cosmonauts will also have to unload the Progress-12.

The scientific program of work on board the orbital complex provides for studies of the earth's natural resources, for technological, astrophysical and technical experiments and medico-biological studies.

The Salyut-6 station is in orbital flight for about three and a half years. During this time thirteen crews of cosmonauts, including six international ones, have worked on board it and four lengthy expeditions have been successfully accomplished.

According to telemetric data the flight of the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4--Progress-12 is proceeding normally. Cosmonauts Kovalenok and Savinkyh are feeling well.

Computer Aids Docking

LD141040 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports: A new space expedition arrived at the orbital Salyut-6 station in the early hours of March 14. Spaceships of the Soyuz T series have already thrice docked with it. Now Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh have arrived at the station on board the Soyuz T-4.

After a flight at night from Cosmodrome Baykonur, we went to one of the halls of the Mission Control Center near Moscow in order to talk to a man, who was the last late last year to dock up with the station in a similar spaceship and close the hatches of the orbital home.

"What is my personal attitude to Soyuz T? It is of course, respect," said Cosmonaut Oleg Makarov. "I like this spaceship because its potentialities, from the viewpoint of control, are practically unlimited."

The Soyuz spaceships had on their board computers even before, the cosmonaut went on to say, but their objective was only to accumulate and process the data. The onboard computer complex installed in Soyuz T-4 is a thinking machine of a new generation. It can detect and point to an error, can correct its own decisions with due regard for the rapidly changing situation. The second advantage of the machine is the clarity of its language to a cosmonaut. It shows on the screen of the display not only its own decisions in the form of words but also its recommendations to the crew. This high appraisal has been illustrated by the latest docking. Now on the information screen, which copies the picture on the screen of the display in the spaceship, appears the warning "station-keeping", although there is still a good half an hour to go before the moment of contact. Experts in ballistics have calculated with such pin-point precision the time of the Baykonur "blast-off" and then corrected the orbit with such precision that the onboard machine has issued the advice to hold up the "chase" of the spaceship after the station, failing which docking will take place earlier, outside the radio contact zone. But then the first signals from the Soyuz T-4 were received in the spaceship "Cosmonaut Georgiy Dobrovolskiy", which is "on space duty" off the western coasts of Africa.

Then the course of the spaceship's flight was detected by the "Cosmonaut Yuriy Gagarin", which dropped anchor in the Strait of Gibraltar, then the ground measurement station in Yevpatriya. A little over 10 minutes left before the Aral Sea, the place of the rendezvous, and the machine checked the forecasts, permitted further approach and switched on the tethering programme.

The picture on the coordinate grid of the visual display, reminiscent of a drawing illustration from a manual of higher mathematics, changes literally every second. This living chart is combined with the picture transmitted back to the earth by means of the television camera of the spaceship keeping an eye on the Salyut-6. The computer traces each of its "orders" to the approach engines. Through blinking lights on that picture one can already see the shape of Salyut-6.

The crew is commenting on every detail of this complex operation. At last we can hear the long-expected words: "contact", "lock-on", "docking". A new orbital complex Salyut-6--Progress-12--Soyuz T-4 was born in the skies over the Sea of Aral at 23 hours 33 minutes.

Cosmonauts' Activities Noted

LD141522 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Mar, TASS--The second working day of Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh on board the scientific complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4--Progress-12 began at eight a.m. and will continue till 23.00 hours, Moscow time.

Today, the crew continue activities to switch the Salyut-6 station over to a manned flight mode. In particular, the power supply, thermal regulation and gaseous-composition ensuring systems have been re-activated. The hatch of the Progress-12 spacecraft was opened yesterday and the cosmonauts started transferring the cargoes delivered. They also prepared the system Rodnik for operation. By means of the system they started pumping water from the delivery spacecraft into the station's tanks. Biological experiments to study the effect of space flight factors on the development of higher plants have been started on board the complex. The cosmonauts have planted the seeds of arabidopsis in the Phyton installation, and are making the space "conservatory" Malachite ready for operation.

According to medical control data, the process of Vladimir Kovalenok's and Viktor Savinykh's adaptation to weightless conditions is proceeding normally. Both cosmonauts feel well.